FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN BERLIN

LD181748 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1506 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Berlin, 18 May (ADN) -- A meeting of deputy foreign ministers of socialist countries was held in Berlin on 17 and 18 May at the invitation of the GDR Foreign Ministry. It served to prepare for the second UN special session on disarmament.

Present at the fruitful exchange of views were representatives from the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the GDR, the DPRK, the Republic of Cuba, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the USSR, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the CSSR. The GDR delegation was headed by the deputy foreign minister, Peter Florin.

The meeting took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. The GDR foreign minister, Oskar Fischer, gave a banquet on Tuesday in honor of the participating delegations.

REMARKS BY GDR DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER

AU171636 [Editorial Report] East Berlin HORIZONT No 20/1982 in German on pages 3-4 carries a 2,800-word article by Col Gen Fritz Streletz, deputy minister for national defense and head of the main staff of the National People's Army on the peace-preserving mission of the socialist military coalition.

In the article Streletz underlines the consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union and the entire community of socialist states since the end of World War II and criticizes the U.S. and NATO course toward "an unbridled intensification of armament and a complex preparation for war." Streletz refers to the armament programs of NATO, the creation of a "qualitatively new nuclear missiles potential," the idea of a limited nuclear war, the escalation of armament expenditures and the unconstructive attitude in disarmament negotiations as the expression of the "peace-endangering activities of the antisocialist policy and the military strategy of the United States and NATO." He refers to the documentation of the USSR Defense Ministry which proves that the "Soviet armed forces, as all armies of the Warsaw Pact, really carry out defense tasks in accordance with the socialist military doctrine."

Col Gen Streletz holds the United States and NATO responsible for the arms race, as "they have always forced new rounds in the arms race on the socialist community of states" and refers to the many proposals of the Warsaw Pact for slowing down and checking the arms race. Streletz also stresses the need for the countries of the socialist community to further expand their cohesion, unity and cooperation in the military field to rebuff any aggressor and emphasizes in this connection the "fruitful joint work of the political and military leadership organs of the Warsaw Pact countries" as well as the efforts of all socialist armies to determine the most efficient methods for conducting combat operations and to intensify the combat training on a uniform basis with the "Soviet Army as the main force in the defense capability of the states and armies of the Warsaw Pact."

He refers to the GDR's special position on the dividing line between NATO and the Warsaw Pact and stresses the efforts of the GDR Army and border troops to implement the decisions of the party congress and the need to "purposefully further develop the conscious and active participation of the working people, all citizens, above all the young people," as well as the need to "reveal the aggressive plans of imperialism and their dangerous character."

REPORTAGE ON SOCIALIST SCIENCES MEETING

Address by GDR's Hager

LD181800 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0826 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Berlin, 18 May (ADN) -- The 5th meeting of the vice presidents for sociological sciences of the socialist countries' academies of science started on Tuesday morning in Berlin. The Bulgarian, Hungarian, Romanian, Vietnamese, Cuban, Mongolian, Polish, Soviet and Czechoslovak academies of science are participating in the meeting organized by the GDR Academy of Science.

After the opening by Prof Dr Werner Scheler, president of the GDR Academy of Science, Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and SED Central Committee secretary, delivered a greetings address. GDR sociologists have tried to do justice to their tasks in the struggle for peace and against the imperialist confrontation policy by exact, well-founded research and with passionate engagement, he said. They see as a primary aim proving convincingly that socialism and peace form an indivisible unity, that socialism creates peace and secures it and that peace needs socialism for its existence and development.

The main task of social scientific work continues to be research into questions related to the further advance of the advanced socialist society, stated Kurt Hager. In view of the growing importance of ideological confrontation, outstanding importance was attributed to analyzing and aggressively unmasking anticommunism and anti-Sovietism as well as other variations of reactionary concepts and practices hostile to peace. A primary task of GDR social scientists is to prove that socialism and peace form an indivisible unity and that socialism creates peace and needs it for its development. Kurt Hager continued:

"We attribute great importance to research aimed at further shaping the Marxist-Leninist concept of history, particularly with regard to the history of the first German workers' and peasants' state and our revolutionary party as well as to the problems of heritage and tradition and at helping consolidate the socialist consciousness."

Radio Report

LD182042 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 18 May 82

[Excerpt] In Berlin today President of the GDR Academy of Sciences Prof Dr Werner Scheler opened the fifth meeting of the vice presidents for sociological sciences of the academies of science of the socialist countries. Delegations from the Soviet Union, Poland, the CSSR, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, Vietnam, Cuba, Mongolia and the GDR are taking part in the discussion. Ulrike [name indistinct] gives you a survey of the first day of this meeting:

That this meeting is being viewed with great interest by our party and state is indicated among other things by the fact that Prof Kurt Hager, member of the politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, as well as Johannes Hoernig head of the science department of the SED Central Committee, are present.

In the SED Central Committee greetings address, Comrade Kurt Hager said among other things:

[Begin recording] At present there is no more important task for mankind than the struggle for the preservation of peace. The policy of arms build-up and confrontation pursued by the United States and its NATO allies, which is directed against the Soviet Union and the socialist community of states, has caused a worrying development in international relations, as SED General Secretary Comrade Erich Honecker said at the third session of the SED Central Committee -- and I quote -- since the end of World War II world peace has never been so greatly threatened as it is at present. The prevention of a nuclear war, the stopping of the arms race, the continuation of the process of detente and the ensuring of understanding and peaceful cooperation between states with different social systems have become an issue vital to human existence. For social sciences of our country are making every effort to use exact, well-founded investigations and passionate commitment to fulfill their obligations in the struggle for peace, and against the imperialist policy of confrontation.

They see it as a prime task to show convincingly that socialism and peace form an indivisible unity, that socialism creates and ensures peace, and needs it for its own existence and development. In scholarly papers the presentation of the peace policy of the socialist states and their social and political foundations will be given more attention. New demands on social research arise from the swift burgeoning of the peace movement in the capitalist countries, which has become a serious factor in international relations. The scientific assessment of this broad-based, variously motivated movement, its history and its present stage of development, its potential, its limits and prospects will serve the continued unification of all forces interested in peace and detente. [end recording]

Speaking of the all-round cooperation of the socialist countries, Kurt Hager elsewhere underlined:

[Begin recording] To a far greater degree significant impulses for the development of the economy, of social relations in socialism, for the development of culture, the further shaping of the moral and philosophical views of the [word indistinct] man, as well as for the intellectual conflict with imperialism can be expected from the social scientists. The strength and effectiveness of the social sciences in socialism is measured particularly to the extent that they are able to meet these demands, and to make a growing contribution to the fulfillment of the tasks set by our party.

The SED attaches great significance to the exchange of experiences and the planned and long-term coordinated cooperation of the social scientists of the socialist countries. Every party and every socialist country has a significant potential in the social sciences and a rich store of experiences and insights. The effective use of these can only help our common cause. [end recording]

BRIEFS

EAST-WEST COOPERATION -- A session of the executive committee of the International Council for New Initiatives of Cooperation Between East and West was held in Varna. The session was chaired by USSR Academician Dzhermen Gvishiani, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee of Science and Technology, and chairman of the aforementioned council. The session was attended by Comrade Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. The state and opportunities of further development of East-West cooperation in the economic, scientific, technical, energy and transportation sectors were discussed. Particular attention was devoted to the symposium on industrial production sharing between partners from East and West, which is opening in Varna tomorrow. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 10 May 82 AU]

WARSAW PACT ANNIVERSARY -- On the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the Warsaw Pact organization, a celebration was held at the central people's army house in Sofia. Attending the celebration were Dobri Dzhurov, Col Gen Velko Palin, chief of the military-administrative department of the BCP Central Committee, deputy ministers, generals and officers as well as the military attaches of the socialist countries accredited to Bulgaria. Col Gen Khristo Dobrev, first deputy minister of national defense, read a report. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 13 May 82 AU]

TRADE DELEGATION'S VISIT TO IRAN REPORTED

AU181314 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Tirana, 18 May (ATA) -- These days, a government delegation of the P.S.R. [People's Socialist Republic] of Albania, headed by the Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Myrteza Sinoimeri, paid a visit to Tehran, where it conducted talks with the vice minister of Trade of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Ghani Mifart, on the development of trade exchanges between the two countries.

Upon its stay in Tehran, the Albanian delegation was received by the Minister of Trade of the Islamic Republic of Iran Habibollah 'Asgar Owladi. During the reception, speaking of the relation between Iran and Albania, he stressed that they are close and friendly. Albania, he said, sets the best example in opposing the superpowers and relying on its own forces and added that one of the main principles of the Iranian revolution is the policy neither with the East, nor the West.

The delegation was also received by the minister of posts and telecommunications of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Morteza Nabavi, who paid a friendly visit to this country recently.

At these meetings, which proceeded in a warm atmosphere, the Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Myrteza Sinoimeri once more expressed the support of the Albanian people for the anti-imperialist revolution of the Iranian people. At the end of the talks, both sides agreed to sign in Tirana an agreement on the trade exchanges between Albania and Iran.

HUNGARY'S PUJA PROPOSES DINNER TOAST 12 MAY

AU171644 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 May 82 p 6

[Report on toast by Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, at official dinner given in his honor by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria on 12 May in Sofia]

[Text] Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs of Hungary, noted with satisfaction that the relations between the two countries are developing successfully in all fields. The agreements adopted during the talks between party and government delegations are successfully being implemented.

Economic relations are developing, present forms of cooperation are being expanded, the exchange of goods between the two countries is increasing, the speaker continued. It is in our mutual interest to better use the opportunities offered by our relations as well as advance in the development of production-sharing and specialization of production and to cooperate on third markets, Frigyes Puja declared. He pointed out that both countries are justifiably proud of their successes achieved through cooperation in the cultural, educational, and scientific sectors.

The Hungarian minister of foreign affairs further stated as follows: We attach great importance to the fact that fraternal cooperation between our two parties and countries, as well as peoples, includes the celebrations of political and historical events which play an important role in our relations. Thus, we are now celebrating the centennial of Georgi Dimitrov, the great son, teacher and leader of the Bulgarian people; we are honoring this great leader of the international communist and workers movement in our country.

Frigyes Puja dwelled on the talks he held with Petur Mladenov, his Bulgarian colleague. We discussed topical international issues, he pointed out. I can say that the views of our two parties and governments fully coincide on all questions discussed. We agreed that the world situation is complicated and full of tension. The main reason for this is that the United States is trying to achieve military superiority and is fanning the arms race. The United States is imposing its policy on its allies and is conducting gross anti-Soviet and antisocialist propaganda.

In our opinion the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries take a realistic approach to the existing atmosphere and oppose the aspirations of imperialism, the speaker went on. Our countries are actively participating in shaping the peace-loving policy of the socialist community. Our countries are struggling to stop the arms race, to defend the achievements of detente. They actively support the Soviet initiatives for disarmament and peace.

Frigyes Puja expressed his gratitude for the invitation to visit our country and for the warm hospitality accorded to him. We have once again come to friendly Bulgaria with joy and fraternal feelings, he stated. We came with the wish that our multilateral relations may become even more fruitful as a result of our meetings and talks.

The minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic proposed a toast to the Bulgarian people's prosperity, to the BCP, headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, and to the indestructible Hungarian-Bulgarian friendship. The dinner took place in a comradely atmosphere.

LEADERS ATTEND IVAN MIKHAYLOV FUNERAL 18 MAY

AU181838 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 18 May 82

[Summary] "On 18 May the Bulgarian public said a last farewell to Army General Ivan Mikhaylov, the extremely loyal son of the party and the people, noted figure of the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, brave fighter against fascism and capitalism and tireless builder of our socialist motherland and its armed forces."

Many citizens of Sofia and the country paid their last respects to Ivan Mikhaylov at Sofia's army club. "Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, also bade a last farewell to his beloved comrade." The following comrades were among the honor guard by the coffin: "Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Chudomir Aleksandrov and Kiril Zarev." The Soviet and Mongolian ambassadors as well as military attaches of the socialist countries also took part in the funeral. "Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, delivered the eulogy at Sofia cemetery and spoke on some essential aspects of Ivan Mikhaylov's active revolutionary life."

MINISTERIAL COUNCIL DISCUSSES VARIOUS TOPICS

AU180943 Sofia BTA in English 0832 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Sofia, 18 May (BTA) -- Some initiatives in addition to the national programmes for stepping up the techno-scientific progress have been approved at an expanded session of the buro of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria.

The buro of the Ministerial Council analyzed the results of the annual reports and balances of the economic organizations for 1981. It directed the attention of the economic organizations, ministries and the executive committees of the county people's councils to taking measures as to firmly improve the state of book-keeping, to increase the control and demands for accurate book-keeping and effective use of finances. The buro of the Ministerial Council bound the ministries with the obligation to hold the managers of the economic organizations responsible for the violation of financial discipline in 1981, and jointly with the Ministry of Finances and the Bulgarian National Bank to outline measures and to render help to the economic organizations with poor state of financial affairs.

Analyzed were the results of the implementation of the counterplans in the first four months of 1982. According to statistics, the counterplans are overfulfilled. Along with this, it was pointed out that some economic organizations are lagging behind in the implementation of their tasks for cutting down the material expenses. Along these lines the buro of the ministerial council underlined that it is necessary to take concrete measures on all levels in order to fulfill the tasks for reducing the material costs until the end of the first two quarters of this year. Attention has been also paid to the necessity of stepping up construction and commissioning of some construction projects, as well as of finishing the planned housing construction for the people. The buro of the Ministerial Council adopted some initiatives for specifying the state plan tasks and for development of the counterplan for 1983.

KOZLODUY ATOMIC STATION'S CAPACITY INCREASED

AU181940 Sofia BTA in English 1836 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Sofia, 18 May (BTA) -- The fourth power block of the Kozloduy atomic electric power station has been put on stream. With the new 440 megawatt the total capacity of the station became 1760 megawatt. The Kozloduy atomic electric power station which in 1974 sent on the power lines of Bulgaria the first atomic electric energy, is one of the biggest sites of Bulgaro-Soviet technical cooperation. This cooperation started already with the designing of the first capacities of the station and continues till the present day -- with the construction of a new 1000 megawatt reactor.

Atomic power generation is defined as one of the main trends of development of the Bulgarian power economy. Now the Kozloduy atomic electric power station holds one-fifth of the total energy output in Bulgaria. According to forecasts, in the future this share will be increasing. For her own energy base and for the needs of the other CMEA countries Bulgaria has already specialized in the manufacture of a specific kind of equipment for atomic electric power stations.

U.S.-RESIDENT POLE PROSECUTED FOR CUSTOMS OFFENSE

AU171348 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 May 82 p 2

[Note in the column "Black Chronicle"]

[Text] A 34-year-old Polish citizen with permanent residence in the United States, who had failed to report for customs clearance three theodolites worth Kcs30,000, which he had concealed in the fuel tank of a passenger car, is being prosecuted.

USSR'S GURIY MARCHUK CONCLUDES VISIT 15 MAY

AU180914 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 May 82 p 2

[Text] Prague, 15 May (CTK) -- Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, concluded his official visit to Czechoslovakia this Saturday and returned by air to Moscow.

He had discussed the tasks of the CSSR's and USSR's economic advance and the topical questions of Czechoslovak-Soviet economic and scientific-technical cooperation with top Czechoslovak party and state representatives. During the visit, which took place at the invitation of CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal, Guriy Marchuk signed the program of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union in the sphere of planning, organization and the economic ensurance and management of scientific-technical development for the years 1982-86.

At the Ruzyne airport Comrade G. Marchuk was seen off by Ladislav Supka, CSSR minister of technical and investment development; Aleksandr Botvin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR; and other personalities.

USSR'S ANTONOV VISITS NUCLEAR CONSTRUCTION SITES

LD181926 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Aleksey Antonov and Ladislav Gerle, nuclear energy cooperation plenipotentaries from the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, visited the construction site of the nuclear power station at Dukovany today. They acquainted themselves in detail with the progress of the power station's construction; the first power unit is to be commissioned in September 1983. Comrade Aleksey Antonov noted that the project is being built according to high standards and on a broad scale.

From Dukovany Comrades Aleksey Antonov and Ladislav Gerle went to Jaslovske Bohunice. They were interested in the current progress of the construction of the decisive building and assembly sections of the V-2 nuclear power station. They also assessed the future progress of construction and emphasized that it is necessary to strengthen the building and assembly capacities and to organize work on an around-the-clock basis.

Nuclear Cooperation Agreement

LD182100 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] The deliberations of the plenipotentaries of the governments of Czechoslovakia and of the Soviet Union devoted to implementing the program of cooperation in nuclear energy ended in Prague today with the signing of a protocol. Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle and Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, discussed the main questions connected with the gradual completion of the projects now under construction and with preparations for the construction of further energy projects. The protocol defines in concrete terms measures for the completion of the energy units in the power stations at Jaslovske Bohunice and Dukovany and covers cooperation in the design of the nuclear power stations at Mochovce and Temelin.

DELEGATE TO USSR CHURCH CONFERENCE INTERVIEWED

AU171312 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 May 82 p 7

[CTK report on the recent Moscow world conference "Religious Officials for Saving the Sacred Gift of Life From a Nuclear Catastrophe": "For Averting the Threat of a Nuclear War; Conclusion of the Conference of Religious Figures"]

[Excerpt] A CTK reporter asked Lubomir Mirejovsky, secretary general of the Christian Peace Conference Organization, to appraise the course and results of the [Moscow] conference. "The very theme of the conference -- the endeavor to avert a nuclear war and halt the feverish armament -- evoked an enormous interest," he said. "A truly representative forum of outstanding church and religious representatives has assembled in Moscow from all over the world. I would like to stress that even in the fact of the complicated situation, caused by the differing opinions on possible ways out -- differing both in religious and political matters -- it became possible at the conference to achieve an unprecedented unity of all religious figures in their resolute endeavor to ward off the danger of a nuclear war, and at the same time to establish a common front with all people of good will. The goal is to create a moral background for the political efforts to change the international atmosphere in the interests of the policy of detente and to work out a new security system on the principle of disarmament and the renunciation of the use of force. The unanimous approval of the concluding conference documents expresses the unity of religious figures in questions of peace and war," L. Mirejovsky stated.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON BILAK VISIT TO MOZAMBIQUE

AU171415 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 May 82 p 7

[Text] The following press release was issued at the conclusion of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation's visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique:

An official working visit of a CPCZ Central Committee delegation, led by Comrade Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, to the People's Republic of Mozambique took place on 11-14 May 1982 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Mozambique Libération Front (FRELIMO).

The CPCZ Central Committee delegation was received by Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

During the visit, the CPCZ Central Committee delegation laid a wreath at the memorial of Mozambique heroes and visited the museum of the revolution and certain industrial enterprises.

The negotiations and talks between the CPCZ Central Committee delegation, led by Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, and the FRELIMO party's delegation, led by Joaquim Alberto Chissano, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the FRELIMO Central Committee, were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. The two leading representatives informed each other in detail about the situation in their countries.

Comrade Vasil Bilak informed Joaquim Alberto Chissano about the fulfillment of the conclusions drawn by the 16th CPCZ Congress in the political, economic, social and other spheres, and explained to him in detail the CPCZ's line in foreign policy. He underscored the significance of the conclusions drawn by the 16th CPCZ Congress for the further consolidation and development of the developed socialist society in the CSSR, and for the development of the entire world socialist community.

Comrade Joaquim Alberto Chissano explained in detail the political and socioeconomic processes now underway in the People's Republic of Mozambique. He stressed the Mozambique people's engagement in preparing the Fourth FRELIMO Congress and in accomplishing the tasks of the long-range future-oriented plan, which is a significant contribution to eliminating the consequences of colonialism and to building the foundations of socialism in the country.

The two sides stated with gratification that the existing agreements are being positively fulfilled, both along party and government lines, and along the lines of social organizations.

The CPCZ Central Committee delegation expressed appreciation of the achieved results and of the role played by the FRELIMO party in building the foundations of socialism in the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Comrade Joaquim Alberto Chissano congratulated the CPCZ on the results it has achieved in building the advanced socialist society in Czechoslovakia.

In assessing the level of Czechoslovak-Mozambican contacts, the representatives of the FRELIMO Party and the CPCZ primarily underlined the significance of the agreement on cooperation between the CPCZ and the FRELIMO Party and of the declaration on relations of friendship and cooperation between the CSSR and the People's Republic of Mozambique, signed at the conclusion of the CSSR visit with the Mozambique party and state delegation, led by Comrade Samora Moises Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

They stated that these documents represent an important foundation of the advance and the further strengthening of mutual relations between the two parties and states, as well as between the social organizations of the two countries.

In evaluating the international situation, the two sides again registered with gratification their conformity of opinions in all basic international problems.

They rejected the latest Western proposals on Namibia and confirmed their absolute support for, and solidarity with, the fight of Namibian people, led by their sole legitimate representative, the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

In assessing the situation in South Africa, the two sides expressed their comradely support for, and solidarity with, the just fight of the South African people, led by their sole legitimate representative, the African National Congress. They condemned the reprisal actions of the racist regime in Pretoria, aimed against the South African people, and the Bantustanization policy, pursued by the Republic of South Africa.

The two sides resolutely condemned the endeavors aimed at a political, economic and social destabilization, pursued by the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa both through armed gangs of mercenaries, as well as by means of direct aggressions against the independent countries in the area. They demand the immediate withdrawal from Angolan territory of the aggressive forces of the regime in Pretoria.

They expressed support for the OAU resolutions which refer to the solution of problems in western Sahara on the basis of the recognition of the right of self-determination for the people of that territory.

They condemned the aggressive activities of imperialist circles, and the strengthening of U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf and the area of the Red Sea. They expressed support for the efforts to convene an international conference on changing the Indian Ocean into a nuclear-free peace zone.

They confirmed their absolute support for all and any initiatives aimed at consolidating peace and at achieving social progress and disarmament. They stressed that the use of nuclear weapons would be the most serious crime against mankind.

The two sides expressed support for the initiatives aimed at working out a treaty banning the deployment of all and any kinds of weapons in space, and unequivocally rejected the U.S. decision to produce a neutron bomb and to deploy new medium-range missiles in Europe.

In assessing the situation on the Middle East, they expressed serious concern over the enhanced aggressive policy pursued by imperialism and by the Zionist regime of Israel. They stressed that the peaceful solution of the Middle East problem and of the Palestine question is possible only on the basis of a complete Israeli withdrawal from all occupied territories, and of the realization of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to establish an independent state.

The two sides condemned the imperialist endeavors to meddle in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and expressed firm solidarity with the people of that country. The representatives of the two sides expressed their support for the national liberation movement in Central America and the Caribbean. They condemned the U.S. endeavors to suppress by force the fight of the people of El Salvador.

Comrade Joaquim Alberto Chissano and Comrade Vasil Bilak expressed high appreciation of the successful results of their talks, which they regard as a valuable contribution to intensifying the relations of friendship and solidarity between the people of the two countries and between their parties and governments.

Comrade Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, expressed gratitude for the ardent and fraternal reception and hospitality accorded him and the entire CPCZ Central Committee delegation during their stay in the People's Republic of Mozambique. Comrade Vasil Bilak invited Joaquim Alberto Chissano, member of the permanent Politbureau and secretary of the FRELIMO Central Committee, to visit the CSSR. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

ANGOLAN OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED BEFORE BILAK VISIT

AU131012 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 May 82 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Manuel Bernardo de Sousa, member of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party Central Committee and first secretary of the Angolan People's Assembly, "at the end of his visit in Czechoslovakia" to RUDE PRAVO staff journalist Stanislav Stepanek]

[Text] At the end of his visit in Czechoslovakia, Manuel Bernardo de Sousa, head of the Angolan parliamentary delegation, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and first secretary of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Angola, gave an interview to RUDE PRAVO.

[Question] What is at present the situation in the south of Angola, which is the victim of South African aggression?

[Answer] You certainly know that it is practically a situation of undeclared war. And that situation is increasingly clear in view of the fact that within the framework of our internationalism we are extending full support to SWAPO (South-West Africa People's Organization), which is the revolutionary vanguard of the Namibian people, who are fighting for their fatherland's independence. The South African aggressors assert that they are attacking the SWAPO forces, but at the same time they are attacking a defenseless population and concentrating on our economic centers, that means that they are carrying out the plans of imperialism to economically destabilize our country.

[Question] The South African aggression is without doubt closely connected with the Namibian question and has, quite obviously, Washington's support. Is the United States trying to influence and change Angola's principled position and its support for the SWAPO with other means?

[Answer] The aggressive policy of the Pretoria racist regime is nothing but the realization of the plans of imperialism, at the head of which stands the United States. South Africa is practically only a puppet which the United States is sticking out instead of itself, giving it full support and -- among other things -- also attacking our country with it. It is obvious that the United States does not like our political development. Following the proclamation of independence, we have chosen the teaching of Marxism-Leninism, and imperialism sees in the construction of socialism in Angola a great obstacle for its interests. That what imperialism intended -- transforming South Africa into a neocolonial region -- has practically failed. The losses of imperialist positions, brought about by the proclamation of Mozambique's and Angola's independence, the endeavor to preserve influence in Namibia -- these are the reasons for the entire current campaign against Angola and SWAPO, and -- in the end -- against all the other states that are neighbors of the Republic of South Africa, for example also against Botswana.

[Question] Imperialist propaganda makes much of the presence of Cuban troops in Angola. What is their role at present? Do you regard their presence as necessary?

[Answer] Of course we have Cubans in Angola, and we will continue to have them for as long as our borders are threatened. It is an historical factor. In 1975, when we proclaimed independence, almost our entire country was occupied from north to south, and we had to ask friendly states for assistance. The majority of the socialist states have helped us. Cuba has helped us with troops -- many of them perished in Angola -- and they continue to be in our country to help us to defend our territorial integrity.

The United States is trying in a certain way to draw closer to us, but as a condition it asks for the withdrawal of Cuban units from Angola. In no case can we accept that. The presence of these units is the sovereign will of the governments of the two countries -- that is, of Cuba and Angola -- and it will depend solely on the will of our two nations when the Cuban units will be withdrawn from Angola. This will happen on the day when our country is no longer threatened. This was clearly said during the meeting of the Angolan and Cuban ministers of foreign affairs.

[Question] The construction of the Angolan economy is taking place in very complex conditions. What results are you achieving at present?

[Answer] Our situation, obviously, is very difficult. Under normal circumstances the economic development would be incomparably faster, because our party's main concern is resolving economic problems in all spheres, beginning with agriculture and ending with fishing. At present we cannot say that our economy will prosper soon. We are in a situation of undeclared war, subject to constant threats, and for this reason our attention must be focused in a different direction. What we could take and use for the development of our economy we must expend for defense.

[Question] How do you assess your visit in Czechoslovakia?

[Answer] We are aware that 3 days are too short a time, but even so -- in my view -- the visit was very positive. We conducted important negotiations with high-ranking Czechoslovak representatives on the party as well as on the government level, and I think that this first contact between the parliaments of our two countries will contribute to expanding -- for us so necessary -- cooperation between state power agencies of all levels. Results, obviously, will emerge later; nevertheless, now is the time right from the beginning to take concrete steps. For example, exchanges of delegations of deputies will permit an exchange of experience, but they also will help the Czechoslovak people to get better acquainted with our reality and vice versa.

Thank you for the interview.

BILAK'S TRIP TO AFRICA CONTINUES 18 MAY

Welcomed by Angolan President

LD181206 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Angola: Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party and president of the Angolan People's Republic, yesterday received Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of CPCZ Central Committee, who arrived in Angola yesterday with a party Central Committee delegation for an official working visit.

Officials of the two countries discussed a wide range of issues of interest to both sides. The Czechoslovak party delegation laid a wreath at the tomb of the first Angolan president, Agostinho Neto.

Holds Talks With MPLA's Lara

LD182152 Prague CTK in English 2109 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Luanda, 18 May (CTK) -- Talks were held here on Tuesday between the visiting delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, led by Presidium member and Central Committee secretary Vasil Bilak, and a delegation of the Angolan MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Party of Labour, led by Politburo member and Central Committee secretary Lucio Lara.

Vasil Bilak appreciated highly relations between the two parties, which he described as good, close and comradely. He stressed that broad prerequisites exist for their further promotion.

Lucio Lara spoke about the continued and ever more shameless aggression of the South African Republic against Angola, markedly sharpened after the inauguration of the Reagan administration, and especially in recent days. The situation in southern Africa has become even more dangerous and extremely worrying, he said and spoke about other topical international issues.

Vasil Bilak and Lucio Lara signed a joint communique.

Vasil Bilak was received on Monday by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Party of Labour to discuss a broad range of issues of common interest.

At a friendly meeting the same day, Lucio Lara stressed that the talks Vasil Bilak had with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos confirmed the will to strengthen the relations of cooperation between the nations of Angola and Czechoslovakia. The visit of the Czechoslovak delegation takes place at a time of Angola's difficult struggle aroused by imperialism in the south of the country. "South Africa's attacks are stronger from day to day and its aggressive forces penetrate ever deeper into our territory," he said and stressed that despite all obstacles, the Angolan people hve firm confidence in the future.

Vasil Bilak emphasized that Czechoslovakia and its Communist Party highly appreciate the aid Angola grants to the Namibian people in their just struggle. Progressive forces in Africa and the whole world must unite to be able to counter the intrigues of imperialism and to prevent it from using its treacherous method of "divide and rule."

He also hailed the policy of the MPLA-Party of Labour.

STROUGAL RECEIVES ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD181136 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei today at the Hrzan Palace in Prague.

The two officials emphasized the need to further strengthen all-round economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Romania, especially by intensifying production cooperation and specialization in the engineering and chemical industries, and in other branches of the economy.

The meeting was also attended by Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

Meeting With Husak

LD181502 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, today received at Prague Castle Romanian foreign Minster Stefan Andrei, who is in Czechoslovakia on an official friendly visit.

During their friendly and comradely talks both officials noted that mutual relations are developing in accordance with the conclusions of last year's top-level talks between representatives of both countries. They stressed that the necessary prerequisites exist for further deepening and expanding cooperation in all areas of common interest. They also discussed certain questions relating to the international situation.

PRAGUE PEACE CONGRESS TO BE HELD 15-19 JUNE 83

AU171352 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 May 82 pp 1, 2

["KB"-signed report: "Prague Will Welcome Messengers of Peace From All Over the World"]

[Summary] Prague, 13 May -- The Czechoslovak Preparatory Committee for the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War was set up in Prague on Thursday, in the presence of World Peace Council Chairman Romesh Chandra. This world assembly, the convening of which was decided at the Copenhagen session of the World Peace Council Bureau this January, will take place in the Prague Palace of Culture on 15-19 June 1983. The preparatory committee is chaired by Prof Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the CSSR National Front Central Committee. Academician Bedrich Svestka, chairman of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee, is its deputy chairman.

The establishment of the preparatory committee, which is made up of representatives of the most important social organizations and state bodies, marks the first step in the preparations for this important event, which follows up the tradition of large world peace congresses. The assembly will be attended by more than 2,000 delegates and guests, 1,500 of them from abroad.

The constituent session of the Czechoslovak Preparatory Committee was attended and addressed by CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Jindrich Polednik.

Following the session, Romesh Chandra told journalists that the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War will be a very important event in the history of the peace movement since none of the previous similar sessions took place in such a grave and dangerous period of time. Romesh Chandra said that the year of the world assembly coincides with the year of the planned deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. That is why the preparations for the Prague assembly will be inseparably linked with new protest actions against NATO's plans. The session itself will deal with a broad range of urgent problems. "R. Chandra said that the proposals for topics for a broad discussion at the world assembly will be sent to all regional and national peace organizations in the next few years.

They will include the danger of war in relation to individual continents and regions, the threat of war and European security and cooperation, nuclear-free zones, the psychological consequences of the war danger, cooperation of the United Nations and nongovernmental organizations and so on.

"Within the framework of preparations, a meeting of representatives of the European and U.S. peace movements will be held in Athens on 16 May. Demonstrations and marches are being prepared that will popularize the idea of the Prague world assembly and conferences, symposiums and other activities will be held all over the world."

In concluding his speech, Romesh Chandra expressed appreciation for the fact that Czechoslovakia will play the host for the World Peace Assembly.

Prof Tomas Travnicek told the journalists that the entire event will be financed from Czechoslovak working people's contributions to the solidarity fund.

Answering a journalist's question, Romesh Chandra then spoke about the World Peace Council's approach to the British-Argentine conflict. "He said that the World Peace Council has always supported the demand that the Malvinas Islands be decolonized, which is also in tune with the position of the United Nations. That is also why from the outset of the conflict the World Peace Council, through its chairman, has been in contact with the UN secretary general and requested that he use the authority of the United Nations and his own to end this dangerous conflict.

"The World Peace Council has also condemned U.S. interference, which -- as R. Chandra noted -- is one of the main factors responsible for the continuation of the conflict. He said: 'We are convinced that the people of Central and Latin America stand on the side of the just cause of the Argentine people, not only with respect to decolonizing the Malvinas Islands but also with respect to ensuring the right for a democratic life in their country. However, the just cause cannot be won under the conditions of the present Argentine regime where thousands of people have been jailed and hundreds have disappeared without trace. In other words, our solidarity is with the people of Argentina.'

"R. Chandra further accused the British Government of thwarting the United Nations' endeavor to mediate and of continuing to concentrate the military forces. This is a very dangerous situation because Britain has nuclear weapons and is supported by the United States, which also possesses them. As he further said, 'Fortunately there exists a relatively strong group of people in Britain who call for the United Nations' mediating mission, a ceasefire, negotiations and a settlement of the whole conflict by peaceful means.'"

James Lemond, deputy chairman of the World Peace Council and member of the British Parliament, said that the political position expressed by Romesh Chandra corresponds "to a considerable extent" to the position of the British Labor Party, which he supports. He said that Prime Minister Thatcher has not made sufficient use of the United Nations' offer to mediate in the conflict and expressed the conviction that "the British people will acknowledge the basis of the Argentine claims for sovereignty over these islands."

In concluding the press conference, Prof Mark Solomon, member of the World Peace Council and chairman of the U.S. Peace Council, spoke about the activities of the American peace defenders marking the June second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament and prior to the Prague world assembly. He said that these will most likely be the largest demonstrations in American history. The very next action will be a mass rally in New York on 12 June, held under the slogan: Stop the arms race, transfer the means to social purposes.

CPCZ'S FOJTIK ATTENDS SOCIALIST ACADEMY SESSION

LD181844 Prague CTK in English 1733 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Prague, 18 May (CTK) -- An extended session of the Czechoslovak Socialist Academy Central Committee was held here Tuesday, marking the 30th anniversary of its foundation.

Attending the session was a delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee led by its secretary Jan Fojtik, and also Acting Deputy Chairman of the Czechoslovak National Front Tomas Travnicek and other (?officials).

Chairman of the Socialist Academy Central Committee Vladimir Ruml stressed in his address that the thirty years of the academy's activity is inseparably linked to the history of socialist construction, to the progressive and revolutionary traditions of the Czech and Slovak peoples.

Besides other spheres of the academy's educational activity, it also aims at giving clear answers and (?finding) the correct orientation in international problems, and at explaining the peace initiatives of the countries of the socialist community headed by the Soviet Union, Vladimir Ruml said.

Jan Fojtik presented the Socialist Academy Central Committee with a letter of the Communist Party Central Committee stressing that "the Socialist Academy has become one of the significant institutions through which the socialist intelligentsia expresses its social commitment, devotedness to socialism and the working class, its socialist patriotism."

The socialist intelligentsia in Czechoslovakia is well aware that "only in socialism it can fully and freely develop its talent and its creative abilities. The intelligentsia associated in the Socialist Academy is proving its active social stands, its socialist patriotism and internationalism by committed propaganda activity which is now becoming an ever more important front of struggle for socialism and peace," Jan Fojtik said.

The significant aid of the Socialist Academy to other organizations associated in the National Front in explaining the policy of the Communist Party was stressed by National Front Deputy Chairman Tomas Travnicek.

The participants in the session approved a resolution addressed to the Czechoslovak Peace Committee, stressing on behalf of all Socialist Academy members their condemnation of the stepping up of the arms race caused by reactionary imperialist circles, and expressing their unconditional support to the main task of the present -- preservation of world peace.

SED'S DOHLUS ARRIVES, CONVERSES WITH BENO

LD181536 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Horst Dohlus, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, arrived in Prague today for a friendly working visit at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee. The guest was welcomed by Mukulas Beno, secretary of the party's Central Committee.

In a friendly conversation they briefed each other on the two fraternal parties' experience in internal party work concerned with implementing the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 10th SED congress. The discussion also dealt with some questions of deepening further cooperation.

BRIEFS

SWISS COMMISSION SESSION -- Yesterday in Bern J. Jakubec, deputy minister of foreign trade, and Ambassador B. von Tscharner, commissioner of the Swiss Federal Council, signed the final protocol in conclusion of the Ninth Session of the Czechoslovak-Swiss Mixed Commission for Trade and Economic Cooperation At the session, the two sides agreed on bilateral measures aimed at increasing trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 May 82 p 7 AU]

FLAX ACREAGE -- According to M. Binder, head of the Flax Growing and Procurement Department of the Cemolen enterprise in Humpolec, agricultural enterprises in the Czech lands this year have sown flax on 21,065 hectares thus far, which is 6 percent less than the plan originally envisaged. If the remaining 974 hectares are not sown, a portion of that raw material will "again" be lacking this year for the production of dish cloths, towels, bed linen "and other products in short supply." [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 13 May 82 p 5 AU]

GOETTING, DELEGATION MEET WITH MEXICAN SENATE

AU171335 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15-16 May 82 pp 1-2

[Summary] Mexico City (ADN) -- "The delegation of the GDR People's Chamber, headed by its Deputy President Gerald Goetting and staying in Mexico for an official visit of several days at the invitation of the Mexican National Congress, was received for a working meeting in the Senate on Friday." The talks centered on international and bilateral questions. Both sides noted that the relations between the two countries have developed dynamically and agreed that the two countries' peoples representatives will further increase their cooperation and will support initiatives for peace and detente. On the same day the guests had laid a wreath at the monument for the soldiers who fell in the defense of the country's independence.

HONECKER, STOPH CONGRATULATE YUGOSLAV LEADERS

AU180937 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 May 82 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following telegram to Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency:

On the occasion of your election as president of the SFRY Presidency, I convey to you most cordial greetings and congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee and the State Council of the GDR as well as on my own behalf.

I am firmly convinced that the good relations of friendship and universal cooperation between the GDR and the SFRY will continue to successfully develop and deepen in the interest of peace and socialism, to the benefit of our states and peoples.

In your high function I wish you, esteemed Comrade Stambolic, much success, health, creative vigor and personal well-being.

On the occasion of her election as president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, sent a congratulatory telegram to Milka Planinc.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE, POLISH GROUP BEGIN WORK

LD181438 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1340 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Berlin, 18 May (ADN) -- The 18th meeting of the GDR-Polish Joint Economic Committee started work today in Berlin. The subject of the talks is further steps to develop economic cooperation and mutual trade. The GDR delegation is headed by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Gerhard Weiss, and the delegation of the People's Republic of Poland is headed by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Andrzej Jedynak.

KARMAL-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BERLIN 19 MAY

LD190832 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0800 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Berlin, 19 May (ADN) -- Babrak Karmal arrived in Berlin this morning at the head of a party and state delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for an official visit to the GDR.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO SENEGAL -- Eleonora Schmid, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to the Republic of Senegal, was received for the presentation of her credentials by Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal. In the talk the two sides stressed the readiness of both states to develop the relations on the basis of joint viewpoints in the struggle for preserving and strengthening peace and detente. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 May 82 p 2 AU]

KRAKOW SAYS 139 ARRESTED AFTER 13 MAY EVENTS

LD181512 Warsaw PAP in English 1420 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 18 May (PAP) -- One hundred and thirty nine persons were detained in Krakow in the aftermath of disturbances which occurred on 13 May, the Krakow GAZETA KRAKOWSKA daily said in an article published yesterday, quoting police figures.

The unrest centred in the city's main square. In adjoining churches religious ceremonies were held that day to thank for the survival of the pope in the assault on his life one year previously. "Many believers flocked to the main square," the paper wrote, "but there were also groups of young people whose presence there had nothing in common with faith. Preparations for a demonstration were under way."

The demonstration was dispersed by police, which initially detained 161 people, releasing 22 after hearing their explanations. The majority of the most active participants in street rioting were young people. Among the detainees were 62 university students and 14 high school students. Six of the detainees were under 17, while 75 were under 30. "Thus courts of law and misdemeanor courts will try young people, of little experience, impulsive, having their own peculiar understanding of patriotic duties," GAZETA KRAKOWSKA commented. "They will be facing justice alone, for the lesser or bigger calibre organizers of the riots somehow lack courage to demonstrate themselves and accept the possibility of legal consequences. They just organize and then watch with cynical calm, standing on the sidelines, what will become of all this."

In his concluding remarks, Janusz Handerek of GAZETA KRAKOWSKA noted that "the youth has never determined the destinies of the country, nor set the rules of the game. Only the workers constitute a significant political force. On May 13 the workers remained at their workplace, they were not present in the main square. They defined their standpoint clearly and distinctly and it boils down to the desire to secure calm and stability to Poland."

PARTY DAILY COMMENTS ON MAY DISTURBANCES

AU181642 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15-16 May 82 p 1

[Ana Pawlowska commentary: "Among Working Comrades"]

[Text] May has clearly sharpened the political situation in Poland. Further attempts have been made by forces bent on confrontation to damage the still fragile but nevertheless present seeds of domestic peace and normalization. The state authorities are really doing everything that is possible under crisis conditions to achieve this normalization. The first antisocialist attacks to be organized this spring were made at a significant moment: directly after a marked relaxation of the rigors of martial law and during a Sejm session which once again confirmed the will for national agreement.

The political battle for Poland is characteristic in that it is being waged on an international scale and also on the scale of individual factory departments and even school classes. Party organizations and cells are primarily taking part in this battle in cities, villages, plants and institutions. They are reaping the fruits of their activity in the first "quiet" months of this year and preparing for fresh attempts.

It was widely known throughout the party that martial law must not be wasted, that one must not become anesthetized by the peace which has been forced onto one's opponent and that one must not succumb to any political illusions. A very large number of party organizations mustered their strength. Private talks, discussion on the draft ideological declaration, concern for the everyday problems of workers and activity in implementing economic reform served this purpose well.

Party organizations found themselves closer to people than ever before and closer to nonparty fellow workers. However, this does not mean that the wall of no confidence in the party has crumbled.

Nevertheless, a considerable section of the community started to look at the party through its own eyes, without the glasses imposed by Solidarity propaganda. This fact certainly meant something during the May efforts to sow unrest. Very many party organizations tore themselves away from the disabling feeling of powerlessness and began to speak more openly in their milieus and act more boldly and aggressively.

There is no reason why one should be calmed by the May experiences. The victory of common sense and a feeling of responsibility, especially among the workers class, is valuable and invigorating. However, one must realize that our political opponent will not cede territory, will not lay down his arms and will unscrupulously carry on with his provocations. For the game is being played for the highest stakes. And one must also properly realize how much depends on us ourselves, on basic party organizations and on all party members. For it depends on us whether this victory of the social feeling of responsibility will establish itself, transform itself into lively attitudes by citizens and enrich itself with the knowledge and recognition of the social aims which concern the country generally.

What happens to the young people, some of whom have up to now given in to all sorts of hostile challenges and suggestions with extreme carelessness and ease, also depends largely on us. It would be wrong for us to succumb to the temptation to think that it can all be brushed aside, that it is all "juvenile pranks." These "pranks" are being inspired by fully mature people. And it is the duty of mature people, particularly party people, to protect them against going politically and morally astray in life.

What do we need the most in order to face our political tasks today, tomorrow or next month? I believe we must above all further strengthen our ideological unity, our readiness to oppose all evil in our daily lives, our desire to face the doubts and indecisions some people have which have not died down and our relentlessness toward every attempt at demolishing the domestic peace which has been attained with such hardship.

PRESS REPORTS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

AU151640 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 May 82 pp 1-2

[PAP report: "A Session of the Council of Ministers" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] THE GOVERNMENT'S PRESS BUREAU HAS REPORTED: ON 10 MAY, THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HELD A SESSION WITH ARMY GENERAL WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI, PREMIER, IN THE CHAIR.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSED A NUMBER OF QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ECONOMIC REFORM. A report on the issue was delivered by the government plenipotentiary for economic reform affairs.

In the first part, the report highlighted the main problems and conclusions drawn from the initial stage of the reform implementation. In the second part, it characterized in detail the reform implementation, including the state of legal regulations, as well as the process of adjusting the organizational structures and management system principles to the theses of the reform.

In the debate it was emphasized that the reform, aimed at building a new economic mechanism in the national economy, was an undertaking unprecedented in dynamics and scope. It will take time to attain the goals of the reform, the more so since the reform is being carried out under highly complicated and difficult conditions, both internal and external, economic and sociopolitical.

Phenomena and factors hampering the application of the reformed economic mechanism have already become obvious. They are arising from material and financial restrictions connected with the economic crisis, as well as from the defects of the new economic system, which have emerged at some sectors. The identification and the scrutiny of those phenomena will make it possible to deepen the process of implementing the reform and thus to take the country out of the crisis.

Highly important is the scoial climate in which the reform is taking place. It is taking place in a period of deep decline in the living standards of society. That accounts for the simplified opinions that the decline in the living standards is the price paid for the reform. But the decline is actually the price of the crisis, and the economic reform should help lead the country out of it. The government consistently advocates changes in the socio-economic system, regarding those changes as a way to overcome the present difficulties in the country and to embark again on the track of development. As was repeatedly emphasized, this would be impossible without reform.

THE ECONOMIC MECHANISM OF THE ENTERPRISE, BASED ON THE PRINCIPLES OF SELF-FINANCING, IS THE KEY TO REFORM. THE PURPOSE OF THE MECHANISM IS TO FOSTER INTEREST AMONG COLLECTIVES IN INCREASING LABOR PRODUCTIVITY, IN BETTER ADJUSTING PRODUCTION TO NEEDS AND IN IMPROVING ECONOMIC EFFECTIVENESS. In the discussion it was noted that it was still too early to tell exactly how effective the mechanisms of the new system were to date. There are many symptoms showing some progress in the utilization of scrap and other materials, in cooperation, labor organization, as well as in the rational structure of employment within enterprises. But occasionally enterprises, instead of increasing production, rationalizing employment and saving materials, are raising the prices of their goods. The Council of Ministers instructed that those processes be carefully watched, critically scrutinized, and appropriate adjustments made to deter enterprises from drawing unjustified profits.

AS A RESULT OF APPLYING EFFECTIVE ECONOMIC MECHANISMS, PREMISES HAVE BEEN PROVIDED FOR RESTORING THE MARKET EQUILIBRIUM AND FOR FIXING MORE REALISTIC RETAIL PRICES. THAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF REFORMING THE PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS, FUEL AND ENERGY, AND OF THE PROCESS OF FIXING CONTROLLED AND CONVENTIONAL PRICES BY ENTERPRISES THEMSELVES. It was found that supplies to the market have significantly improved as a result of the controls made. Owing to that, it is now somewhat easier to buy rationed goods, particularly foodstuffs. The nightmare of spending many hours in lines before stores has been eased. There are also signs of improvement in the supplies of some nonrationed goods to the market. However, the current state of affairs is still a long way from the equilibrium. The price reform has also failed to eliminate state subsidies to some articles sold at official prices. That particularly applies to food, coal and energy.

The reform of the retail prices of foodstuffs, fuel and energy, along with the compensations accompanying it, coincided in time with the process of increasing the prices of manufactured articles on the principles of economic reform. The preliminary assessment shows that some enterprises began to fix the new prices of their goods at a very high level. However, after a few weeks those prices went down, partially as a result of stricter controls and of administrative and public pressure, and partially because of scarce demand. As far as price fixing for manufactured goods in concerned, there are two threats. Threat one is that the inflationary price increase may prove to be too high, if no preventive measures are taken. Threat two is that, under excessive public pressure, too much emphasis may be put on administering and commanding. The mechanism of incentives would degenerate in both cases. Thus, the need was emphasized in the discussion to find a middle way making it possible to set in motion the motivating mechanisms, but at the same time to prevent excessive price increases.

THE MOTIVATING SYSTEM INTRODUCED BY REFORM AT THE ENTERPRISE IS BASED ON THE PRINCIPLE OF SELF-FINANCING.

The principles of granting credits, which are now being introduced, require the ability of self-financing. That may confront some enterprises with the threat of bankruptcy. The Council of Ministers has instructed that the work on the act on improving enterprises and on their bankruptcy be accelerated.

IT HAS BEEN FOUND THAT, DESPITE THE MODIFICATIONS MADE, THE PRESENT WAGE SYSTEM IS TOO STIFF, HINDERS THE PRACTICE OF LINKING WAGES DIRECTLY WITH THE RESULTS OF THE WORK, AND THAT IT KEEPS VALID WAGE RELATIONS CONTRADICTING SOCIAL JUSTICE. The Council of Ministers has found that it is urgent to provide for enterprises better conditions for fixing personal wages on the basis of branch specifications, taking into account scientific methods in labor evaluation and giving the employees broad chances for lateral wage promotions.

As is known, difficulties caused by restricted imports have forced us to introduce, for a transitional period, special solutions in the reform mechanism. They consist in specifying the sphere of priority production in operational programs. To ensure their implementation, priorities have been fixed in supplies. The purpose of those solutions is to streamline the production of basic necessities.

However, the session noted deformations which have occurred. Above all, the sphere of priorities has been excessively expanded. As a consequence, various decisionmaking centers have been involved. The tendencies to restore item distribution among ministries and branches have revived. To improve effectiveness, the Council of Ministers instructed that the operational programs be verified and put in order.

The session also noted the role of the central control in the economy, which is compatible with the principles of reform. Changes in the organizational structures have thus far encompassed branch ministries, the banking system and, partially, the Council of Ministers. No changes have to date been made in legal regulations involving the functions of the planning commission and of general economic ministries: of finances, of labor, wages and social affairs, and of foreign trade. The whole administrative complex involving town and country development and the protection of the environment is still waiting for reform. The Council of Ministers has found it advisable to continue the reform of the central-level organizational structures and at the same time to define the functions of individual organs and the scope of their powers, and thus to improve the quality of decisionmaking processes in the economy to the maximum.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HAS ALSO FOUND IT ESSENTIAL TO ACCELERATE WORK ON THE ACT ON PEOPLE'S COUNCILS AND TERRITORIAL SELF-MANAGING BODIES. The latter are expected to make possible the reformation of local-level structures. Along with structural changes at the central level, that reform will enable us to establish, in line with the reform requirements, a system to control the economy.

WHILE ASSESSING THE ATTITUDES TO THE REFORM TAKEN BY LEADING CADRES AT ENTERPRISES, THE SESSION FOUND THAT THE CADRES WERE GRADUALLY ADJUSTING THEMSELVES TO ACTIVITY IN LINE WITH THE NEW PRINCIPLES. But passive attitudes brought about by the fear of innovations and by insufficient information are still frequent. In order to more effectively break the psychological barriers, the Council of Ministers emphasized, it is necessary to observe rules of behavior and above all to respect the unity of powers and responsibility defined in the act on enterprises and in government decisions.

BAKA HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON ECONOMIC REFORM

AU171400 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 May 82 pp 1, 2

[Andrezej Leszczynski report: "How Is the Reform Developing?"]

[Text] As we have already reported, the latest Monday meeting of the Council of Ministers was largely devoted to problems connected with the introduction of economic reform. Minister Wladyslaw Baka, the government plenipotentiary for economic reform affairs, made known the views and problems which resulted from the talks during a press conference which took place on 13 May in the office of the Council of Ministers.

Discussion during the government meeting was open, Minister Baka said. This is because we are introducing economic reform under difficult economic conditions. Most important of all, however, the reform is bringing changes on a scale never before experienced, and concerns practically every single area of life. Despite differences of outlook, appraisal and opinion, quite understandable under these conditions, the Council of Ministers formed unanimous views.

There is no and there can be no retreat from the line of economic reform confirmed at the ninth extraordinary party congress.

The consistent implementation of this line has meant that the reform has become fact, has penetrated plants and institutions and has begun to organize mechanisms and shape people's attitudes.

The Council of Ministers recognized the creation of a system of analyzing and checking the mechanisms of reform as essential. This would make it possible to correct specific solutions in time. Quarterly reports presented before the Sejm are to serve this purpose.

Although it is difficult to make a full appraisal at present, Minister Baka said, certain elements of it are nevertheless appearing. Without doubt one must accept as a positive feature the fact that a cost-effectiveness analysis is being made in plants. Enterprises have started to make calculations.

Against this background, an increase can be observed in the activity of workforces in finding sources of raw materials as well as ways of managing materials in order to make more savings. Attempts are also being made to adapt production to the needs of the market.

On state farms, where economic reform has been started earlier, in other words last year, adapting sowing to local soil and climatic conditions is at an advanced stage and agricultural equipment and machines are being better exploited.

W. Baka next spoke about matters causing anxiety and drew attention to the phenomenon which may be described as the failure of enterprise leaderships to adapt to the new conditions which reform creates. Rushing to achieve profit and earnings capacity, for example, some plants are trying to fix the prices of their own products in order to reap financial benefits without greater effort. This does not give the workforce the profit it has earned, but brings losses to the community.

The Council of Ministers recognized that in order to prevent practices of this sort, it is necessary to perfect, independent of professional and social control, a system of prices and taxes to be paid by enterprises. The need to classify justifiable costs was also pointed out.

Discussing the problems people fear most in the implementation of the reform, Minister Baka pointed out the following:

The motivation system: It is essential not only to restructure the wages system, on which work is already proceeding, but also bring it to the community's awareness that material gains depend on one's contribution toward work and the fortune of the entire community. So it is a problem not only of restructuring scales of charges, but also changing the view that profits do not have to depend on the amount of work put in.

The mechanisms of central administration: It is important that effective methods of steering the entire economy which would ensure economic equilibrium and would satisfy the most important needs of society be worked out on the principles of respecting the independence and self-management of enterprises and on the basis of the laws in force.

Workers self-management: A condition for restoring self-management bodies is the creation of the right political climate in enterprises which would guarantee that the self-management body will tackle the enterprise's complex problems. No less important is that the workforce and its representatives fully understand the duties which the reform places on self-management participants. This demands that workforces receive deeper economic education, based not only on theory but also, and above all, on practice.

In reply to questions, W. Baka also discussed some economic reform issues relating to the functioning of trade, the finances of enterprises and raw materials. The minister announced that the expected correction to the so-called operational programs would be made. This correction is to be based on reducing these programs or changing the manner in which priorities are given to supplies. We will return to these and other problems another time.

PZPR SECRETARIAT LISTS TASKS FOR PARTY BODIES

AU141725 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU In Polish 10 May 82 p 3

[Document issued by the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat: "Tasks Posed for Party Committees and Organizations by the Resolutions of the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] At its eighth plenum the Central Committee evaluated the current state of the economy and the activities to overcome the features of the crisis and to restore economic stability.

The Central Committee confirmed that the party was invariably determined to continue the process of profound socioeconomic reforms. Improvements in the effectiveness of exploiting the production potential is a condition for overcoming the crisis and creating the foundations for further socioeconomic development. These improvements are the basic directive of the economic strategy of the eighties, during which the quality of work must become the basic factor in development.

Consistent implementation of the economic reform is the crucial element of taking the country to the road of socialist development. The functioning of the principles of the economic reform should tap the country's economic potential and stimulate intellectual and creative social forces. The party's important task is to create a political climate that helps stimulate work forces and all our people in constructing the foundations of Poland's economic stability.

Implementing the ninth congress resolutions, the Central Committee invariably professes the patriotic idea of national agreement as a platform for partnerlike and constructive relations with all the social forces that recognize the superiority of the socialist state's interests. The realization of that idea and the fight against destructive forces are a condition for domestic peace, for overcoming the crisis and for stabilizing the national economy. The civic committees for national rebirth are beginning to play a crucial role in implementing those tasks. The Politburo instructs the party members active in those committees to inspire their socioeconomic activities.

Martial law has opened the road to normalizing economic life. The increased extraction of coal and other raw materials has become the mainspring of stimulating the industry and the entire economy. The process of restoring the money-market balance has begun, some progress has been made in foreign trade, and the economy is beginning to enter the stage of expanding the collaboration and cooperation with and assistance from the Soviet Union and other socialist states. However, the atmosphere of "impotence" and procrastination has not been overcome everywhere. Party organizations must intensify the power of their impact on the managing cadres and work forces in order to eliminate hindrances and to shift more rapidly to new mechanisms of economic management, which requires initiative and resourcefulness.

This will be done by the implementation of the following tasks:

I. Inspiring Role of Party Organizations in Overcoming the Crisis and Implementing Economic Reform

1. The Central Committee approves of the theses of the government program for stabilizing the country's economy as correct solutions and has enjoined the Politburo and all party committees and organizations to take action to implement this program. Such action should be taken in all plants, enterprises, economic organizations, bodies of state and economic administration, scientific research and design centers as well as social and scientific-technical organizations.

2. In this connection party organizations are instructed to inspire and assist managements and workers collectives in drawing up their own programs for overcoming difficulties and achieving better production results and economic figures. Special attention should be given to a fuller exploitation of production capacities with the help of accessible raw and other materials, to the rational employment of manpower and to development of export production. The factory programs for overcoming difficulties should be discussed at open party meetings this June, and party members should be given tasks in implementing these programs.

3. Party organizations in the enterprises that produce for export and for foreign trade should continue consistent vigilance over the implementation of export tasks in order to eliminate any obstacles and to search for possibilities to expand exports by including new markets and ranges of goods.

4. Party organizations will sponsor in their factories a review of the factory development programs with a view to attuning investments to the available raw and other materials, to import possibilities and to fiscal and production conditions.

II. Self-Financing and Genuine Independence of Enterprises Is an Important Task at the Present Stage of Implementing Economic Reform

The implementation of the principles of the reform is not correct everywhere. In some enterprises the work of the teams responsible for the reform is treated as an exclusively professional duty of fiscal-economic services. All the responsible employees in enterprises must change their approach to the tasks of the reform.

1. In the second quarter of this year party organizations will organize open party meetings to discuss the implementation of the reform in enterprises.

2. Party organizations will pay special attention to:

-- Training and political explanatory work with work forces to make the meaning of the reform intelligible to every employee and to make him personally committed to improving the effectiveness of work.
-- Promoting activities to inspire efforts to adapt organizational structures to the requirements of the reform; for example, to eliminate the superfluous echelons of management.
-- Evaluating the exploition of cadres, manpower policy, the correctness of transfers and the system of professional reorientation.
-- Propagating and improving competitive procedures applies in selecting candidates for leading posts.
-- Constantly adjusting organizational structures as well as methods and style of work of government bodies to the requirements of the economic reforms. This is the task for the plant committees in central units.

In consultations with party organizations, the Central Committee Economic Department will draw up in the fourth quarter of this year a draft system of evaluating the performance of enterprises under the conditions of the economic reform.

III. Developing Workers Self-Management Bodies in Socialist Enterprises

The eighth party plenum decided that it is correct to gradually develop the activities of workers self-management bodies in enterprises as conditions allow. In this connection party organizations should:

1. Prepare to militate in enterprises and state farms for the political, economic and organizational conditions for workers self-management bodies to resume their activities.

2. To promote propaganda-training activities for work forces on the subject of the nature of socialist self-management bodies and to explain to workers the aims and principles of workers self-management bodies and the responsibility they will bear when making decisions on the situation of enterprises.

3. Party organizations in enterprises will inspire and assist members of the workers self-management bodies in fulfilling their social duties and should evaluate the party members who are active in such bodies and the accord between their attitudes and the party political line. The executive bodies of party committees, the administrative managements and consultative commissions in enterprises should evaluate in the first half of this year the conditions that will allow the resumption of the activities of self-management bodies.

IV. Improving Work Productivity and Discipline

The Central Committee has noted that the rational exploitation of all production factors, including increased work productivity and discipline, is the basic condition for improving the effectiveness of economic management. In this connection:

1. Party organizations will sponsor in the third quarter of this year the drawing up of the factory motivation systems to stimulate increased work productivity, conservation of raw materials and energy and a high quality of products, and will organize open party meetings to discuss the principles of the factory policy of wages in the presence of the social commisions active in factories.

2. Party organizations will promote running control checks on the agreement between the implemented policy of wages with the decisions of the Ninth PZPR Congress and to see that the principles of social justice and the motivational nature of wages, premiums and awards are observed. They will exercise constant watch over the agreement between the lines of the activities of enterprises with the general social interests and will analyze the state of work discipline in enterprises, especially the work discipline of party members.

V. Costs of Production and Prices on Products

Constant concern to lower the costs of production and to increase production as a result of conserving materials, using recycled raw materials and scrap and reducing labor intensity is the task for party organizations in enterprises and of the economic commissions of party committees.

In this connection party organizations are obliged:

1. To create a political climate for a general review of production costs in order, among other things, to prevent shifting the results of the mismanagement of enterprises to the shoulders of society.

2. To evaluate in the third quarter of this year the achievements of the enterprise teams for analyzing costs and prices.

3. To promote work aimed at lowering production costs and achieving increased production by conserving materials and reducing labor intensity.

4. The Central Committee Economic Department will analyze the list of the goods liable to official prices and those set for 1983, trying to reduce this list to such an extent that the market becomes the final criterion of the cost and price calculations.

VI. Activity of the Research and Technological Base of Industry

Under the new conditions of the functioning of the economy, it is necessary to adjust the activity of the industry's scientific research base to the tasks resulting for the current economic situation and to the principles of this base's functioning under the conditions of reform.

For this reason the appropriate Central Committee commissions and departments will:

1. Sponsor, with the help of the chief technical organization, reviews and evaluations of completed scientific research, technological and design work with a view to implementing them in economic practice.

2. Inspire research in the units of the research and development base to cater to the genuine needs of production enterprises and the national economy.

3. Encourage scientific-technical associations of the chief technical organizations, the Polish Economic Society and the clubs of technology and rationalization in enterprises to promote activities to develop inventiveness, to review technologies and designs and to implement technical and organizational innovations that help reduce the consumption of materials and energy, to reduce the imports for production purposes, to raise the modernity and quality of products, and to increase productivity.

4. Initiate the working out of programs to ensure that the economy uses in the best possible way the purchased licenses and the drawing up of programs for post-license work.

VII. Cooperation With the USSR and Other Socialist Countries

International division of labor and trade exchange is one of the important elements in overcoming the crisis. The Polish economy is wide open to international cooperation despite the difficulties caused by some Western countries.

The eighth Central Committee plenum stressed the importance of the cooperation and aid given us by the USSR and other countries of the socialist community. The recent visits by the Polish party-state delegation to capitals of our fraternal countries, to Moscow, Berlin, Prague and Budapest, are an important stimulus for widening and tightening this cooperation.

Widening economic cooperation within CEMA is meant in the long term to reorient our economy on the basis of joint economic and political interests. The task of all party committees and organizations at all levels is to create the right climate for economic and scientific-technical integration with the socialist countries.

In connection with this, the Central Committee places party organizations in enterprises and ministries as well as the relevant Central Committee sections under an obligation to do the following:

1. Increase and disseminate among work forces knowledge about as well as the right climate for, economic cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries.

2. Evaluate during the third quarter of this year the effectiveness of those measures stimulating exports to countries of the first area of payments.

3. Stimulate and control the growth of industrial and agricultural specialization and cooperation with CEMA countries on the basis of the programs of government departments.

4. Help increase foreign turnover by means of periodic appraisals and improve its effectiveness.

5. Analyze the possibilities for deepening cooperation between voivodships of socialist countries situated on their borders.

6. Present periodic reports on the way settlements made during bilateral meetings between Polish party-government leaders and those of socialist countries are being implemented.

VIII. Industrial Production To Meet the Needs of Agriculture and the Food Economy

The Central Committee has recognized the development of the food economy as a general social aim of the first importance. Possibilities for feeding the nation and increasing self-sufficiency in this area are matters of the highest sociopolitical importance.

They will demand particularly great effort in many branches of the economy whose function is to cooperate with and supply agriculture and the food economy. In connection with this, party organizations and the appropriate party institutions together with Central Committee sections will:

1. Initiate and control the growth of production aimed at meeting the needs of agriculture and agricultural and food processing, especially with regard to chemical products, agricultural machines and tools, spare parts, building materials and workers clothing.

2. Undertake in those bodies serving agriculture and the food industry activities aimed at improving the services of agriculture, eliminating the misues of equipment, better management over raw materials and strengthening the ties between private farmers and the agricultural and food industry.

3. Aim to organize in June joint open meetings of rural basic party organization, PZPR and ZSL circles for the purpose of establishing what to do in order to activate rural production and of evaluating the state of preparations for a successful gathering of agricultural crops.

IX. Housing Construction

The Central Committee acquainted itself with the housing construction tasks that are being implemented and with the preliminary program placed before the government on improving housing conditions up to 1990.

In connection with this, the Central Committee has decided to:

1. Carry out a social consultation on the points of the "Program of Housing Construction up to 1990 With Changes in Some Principles of Housing Policy" and to present the views thus gathered before the PZPR Central Committee Politburo in June.

2. Raise local initiatives in order to improve the housing situation by all possible means, including getting hold of local building materials.

3. Carry out a party check on the way restored housing is being managed, making sure in particular that the principles behind granting housing accommodation are justly adhered to.

4. Place party committees and organizations under an obligation to work out with the participation of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth plans of action which would support with the economic system the plans of small housing cooperatives to build single-family houses and housing estates. These plans of action should be worked out during the third quarter of this year at the latest.

5. To explain in workplaces in June to workers building housing for themselves the principles behind which the workplace can offer financial, material and technical assistance.

The appropriate Central Committee sections, factory committees and basic party organizations of the appropriate ministries and enterprises have been placed under an obligation to:

1. Evaluate during the third quarter of this year what possibilities there are for increasing the application of industrial building and specialist potential in order to implement the tasks in housing construction, and to present views and proposals on the subject.

2. Periodically check the production results of those industrial enterprises manufacturing materials and fittings for housing construction.

3. Initiate work aimed at creating a better range of building materials to encourage private construction and at introducing more effective construction methods.

4. Bring about wide-scale publicity about the new possibilities for help in starting and spreading the local production of building materials by state and cooperative bodies and crafstmen.

X. Social Policy -- Economic Protection for the Weakest Groups

Right now, the most important aim of social policy is to meet the basic living needs of the people.

Party committees and organizations ought to see to it that the work of the social committees develops and serves to meet the needs of the workers, particularly those who are the worst off. They should take care here that this help is not taken advantage of by people who because of their attitude to work do not deserve it.

The Central Committee has placed party organizations, the appropriate party cells and Central Committee sections under an obligation to:

Make a constant check that safe working conditions in enterprises are being maintained;

Evaluate during the final quarter of 1982 the way in which factory and housing social funds are being managed in accordance with just socialist principles, and publicize their views;

Improve the way in which the social aid system functions, above all by pinpointing and satisfying more fully the needs of people who are the worst off and by coordinating the activities of social care institutions.

XI. Observing the Law, Increasing Social Discipline, the Battle Against Speculation and Waste

The committee has recognized that continuing the battle against parasitism and social callousness and preventing the infringement of the socialist principles of coexistence is an important task.

The following actions should serve this aim:

1. Improving the legislation in force and working out a legal education program for the people by the appropriate Central Committee sections during the second half of 1982;

2. Creating the right climate for the citizens militia and militia reserve to make their fight in the service of the community against crime, parasitism, alcoholism and other social pathological signs more effective.

The PZPR Central Committee stressed that the resolution of the eighth Central Committee plenum is a realization of the strategy put forward by the ninth congress. An important part of this are the tasks facing party cells and organizations as laid down in the resolution of the seventh PZPR Central Committee plenum, particularly as regards strengthening the party's ties with the workers class and with the entire community, making the most of democratic institutions, strengthening the party's ideological, political and organizational unity and improving echelon policy. The seventh plenum set out the tasks to be done in implementing economic reform and fulfilling economic priorities, including such important tasks as systematically analyzing the influence economic reform has on the people's standard of living. Attention was drawn to the importance of appointing social consultative committees in plants and factories. Therefore, implementing the tasks laid down by the eighth plenum should be strictly coordinated with the tasks laid down during the Central Committee's previous meeting. The Central Committee stated that an important task for the party is to make the most of the energy and drive that young people have.

As big a role by young people as possible in the practical implementation of the reform, in achieving technological progress and in housing construction makes it possible to satisfy the young generation's aspirations in their careers and lives. In connection with this, party committees and organizations are under an obligation to create the right conditions for young people to advance professionally and socially and to help in the activity of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth.

In carrying out their tasks, party organizations and cells of all levels should closely cooperate with the chief technical organization, the Polish Economic Society, the Scientific Society of Organization and Administration, the Association of Bookkeepers and other associations. The Central Committee has placed the Central Committee problems committees under an obligation to include the tasks resulting from the present resolution in their work plans for 1982. The Central Committee will gradually examine the current stage in the implementation of the eighth plenum resolution.

[Signed] The PZPR Central Committee Secretariat

COLONEL PROPOSES NEW FORM OF TRADE UNIONS

LD180912 Warsaw PAP in English 0804 GMT 18 May 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 18 May (PAP) -- The army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI's writer today presented a proposal for a structure of the trade union movement that would rest on the principle of professional organization and whose membership would not be automatic but a sort of an "Act of professional ennoblement."

Colonel Dr Janusz Michalczak wrote that after the actual intentions of Solidarnosc had been exposed, "a majority of the society is getting increasingly convinced that such should not be the way of organizing the future trade union movement." The colonel stressed in conclusion that it was up to the working class to decide on detailed solutions of the problem and that it was necessary for the workers to discuss diverse concepts in order to make a conscious choice.

CZYREK WRITES ON USSR TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD150234 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 14 May (PAP) -- "An Alliance Confirmed by History". Under the above title the journal NOWE DROGI -- the theoretical and political organ of the PZPR Central Committee -- publishes an article by Jozef Czyrek, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs. It is concerned with the 37th anniversary of the signing of the Polish-Soviet treaty of friendship, mutual aid and postwar cooperation. Below we quote excerpts of the article:

The treaty, which was concluded 37 years ago, reflected the radical change arising from the long and very complex history of relations between the Poles and their eastern neighbors. The main precondition of the new type of relations between Poland and the USSR was the coincidence of state and national interests and unity of social ideals. The principles of the Polish-Soviet alliance treaty of 1945, extended and enriched with the experience of two decades of cooperation in the new agreement, signed in April 1965, have come through more than one test, have been tried at the most difficult moments. As it was 37 years ago, in the difficult postwar years, so it is today.

The stable nature, not determined by temporary factors, of allied Polish-Soviet friendship and cooperation, has been fully confirmed during the time of severe testing our country has been facing at the beginning of the eighties. The unprecedented campaign of political pressure, economic blackmail and propaganda-psychological war which the West has unleashed against Poland and socialism cannot turn back history.

Poland is not alone. In precisely this difficult period, the new quality of the relations formed under socialism between the fraternal socialist states, based on mutual respect and equality of rights, characterized by sincerity and openness, mutual understanding and respect, is confirmed once again.

The Polish visit to Moscow, W. Jaruzelski's talks with L. Brezhnev and N. Tikhonov, were an event of particular significance for Polish-Soviet relations, for the community of socialist states and on a larger international scale. The conduct, important content and results of the talks, their warm atmosphere, provide a basis for stating that the Moscow visit laid the foundation for a new stage in the development of friendly all-round cooperation between our parties, states and peoples.

Also of enormous significance for the consolidation and further development of relations of friendship and cooperation within the framework of the cooperation of the socialist countries were the recent visits by Polish party and government delegations at the highest level to our socialist neighbors -- to Berlin and Prague, and also to other capitals of the socialist states.

We have correctly emphasized many times the importance of our ties of alliance with the USSR and of the firm place of Poland in the political and defensive system of the Warsaw Treaty as a reliable guarantee of the political and strategic aspect of Poland's independence, sovereignty and security. We have not, however, always taken equal account of the fact that our all-round cooperation with the land of the soviets and with the other socialist states in the framework of CEMA is the basis of our economic sovereignty and security. This truth is fully confirmed especially today, when Poland finds itself in a very difficult economic situation caused by the economic restrictions and limitations imposed by the West.

In the present climate of cordial meetings with our friends in the USSR and the other socialist countries, better conditions have also emerged for reviving the traditional collaboration and wide contacts in many spheres among organizations and public circles, friendship societies, regions and towns -- especially border towns -- among factory collectives, among the working people of our countries. We want the bonds of alliance, neighborliness and cooperation among the peoples of Poland, the USSR, Czechoslovakia, the GDR and the whole community of socialist countries -- so important in the political, defense and economic spheres -- to also grow stronger in a genuine, broad and sincere dialogue of friendly peoples.

In the formation of such relations between states and peoples, the leading role has been and is played by the interaction of the fraternal parties based upon unity of ideals and aims. They are the architects of epochal turning points and revolutionary changes in the life of our peoples. Those changes have been and are implemented in varying conditions, on the soil of definite historical experience and traditions, but all have the same general direction. It reflects the universal laws of revolutionary processes and socialist construction. Out of these historical processes was born the socialist community, which represents the bulwark of peaceloving and progressive forces in the world. The Polish-Soviet alliance, the main document of which is the April treaty signed 37 hears ago, has been and will be a firm and inseparable integral part of that common cause. Socialist Poland, together with its friends, will build its future and make a significant contribution to strengthening our community and to shaping peaceful relations in Europe and the world.

BULGARIA'S BOZHINOV ENDS ECONOMIC TALKS

Meets Jaruzelski

LD141618 Warsaw PAP in English 1417 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 14 May (PAP) -- Poland's Prime Minister Army Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski today received Political Bureau member of the Bulgarian Communist Party CC, First Deputy Chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers Todor Bozhinov, now on a visit to Poland as head of the Bulgarian delegation for the 20th session of the Polish-Bulgarian Economic Cooperation Commission.

During the talk the sides discussed further expansion of economic cooperation as well as the development and deepening of mutual contacts integrating the Polish and Bulgarian economies, among other ways, through the use of Polish industrial capacities. The meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister Roman Malinowski.

Protocol Signed 14 May

LD141836 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] The 20th session of the Polish-Bulgarian Commission for Economic Cooperation ended in Warsaw today. Many issues were discussed. Among them were: the establishment of new forms of cooperation, involving, among other things, the exploitation of the idle production capacities in Polish industry by Bulgaria; participation in completion of some investments in Poland; carrying out construction and assembly work by Polish enterprises in Bulgaria; joint exploitation of certain licenses which have been purchased by Poland; and exploitation of the possibilities for curtailing imports from the West through increased mutual trade exchanges.

At the end of the session a protocol was signed which included, among others, recommendations for ministries and institutions of the two countries. It was signed by Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski and by Todor Bozhinov, first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

GROUP TOURISM WITH GDR TO RESUME 1 JUNE

LD190736 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] As of 1 June, tourist exchanges with the GDR will resume. For the time being, they will cover group travel exclusively, organized by travel bureaus.

FAMILIES PERMITTED TO VISIT EMPLOYEES ABROAD

LD142134 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1730 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] The minister of internal affairs, taking into account the needs of institutions which delegate employees abroad to carry out export contracts and which send experts to work in foreign enterprises and firms, has adopted a decision enabling families to visit the persons who were delegated abroad.

Consent for trips can be given to spouses as well as children up to 18 years of age providing that the employee's contract is to last longer than 6 months. Persons who are interested in the trips should submit an application form to a passport unit together with an invitation from the person who has been delegated, along with written support from a delegating institution. The invitation is to be authorized by the Polish Service Management Abroad Office.

CIVIL SERVANTS PROMOTED, FIRED IN CADRE REVIEW

LD151536 Warsaw PAP in English 1420 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 15 May (PAP) -- The review of cadres of the local administration has been completed. It covers about 100,000 regional civil servants and was designed to assess their professional, ideological and moral qualities and their attitude towards suppliants. Persons whose attitude did not meet the high requirements for the job were disciplined, dismissal included. Outstanding workers were promoted.

According to sources of the Ministry of Administration, Regional Economy and Environmental Protection, 59 changes were made in regional executive posts of the administration apparatus in the period from April 1 to 30, 1982.

In 44 cases, the cause of the reshuffle were retirements, resignations at one's own request or reassignments.

The other 13 officials were fired for negligence of duty.

TRIALS PROPOSED FOR SPONSORS OF BAD INVESTMENTS

LD181902 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] The Control Bureau of the Council of Ministers, together with military control [as heard], has reviewed 42 investment projects which have been suspended. The intention behind this was to examine how equipment, often imported from abroad, and buildings themselves have been safeguarded. Unfortunately, the checks have revealed a considerable waste of national property and facts of criminal negligence. The losses amount to many millions of zloty.

As a result of the inspection, 21 proposals for appropriate trials of those responsible for this negligence have been submitted to the prosecutor general's office.

MALINOWSKI FORESEES DROP IN MEAT SUPPLIES

LD181706 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 0605 GMT on 18 May carries a 10-minute phone-in program entitled "Morning Signals" with Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski. The presenter's name is not given.

Describing the situation in the food market, Malinowski says that a considerable drop in the procurement of meat is to be expected in the third quarter of the current year. He says that farmers are having difficulties with pig breeding because they are unable to obtain sufficient fodder. These shortages are unavoidable in view of the existing difficulties in imports of grain and fodder.

The consumption of poultry, which amounted to 13 kg per capita last year, is also expected to fall. Malinowski blames this on the economic restrictions and on the blockade of imports of corn, 1.9 million tons of which were imported last year, and also on the difficulty in importing chemical supplements for fodder which is virtually halting the production of broilers and the thermoproduction of eggs.

Malinowski concludes by saying that there are possibilities of increasing the consumption of milk and plant albumen which ensures a diet containing the necessary nourishment.

ILLEGAL PRINTING MATERIALS FOUND NEAR WARSAW

LD181914 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] This is Mory, a place near Warsaw. It is one of the many horticultural farms in this region. We are taking the camera inside the housing [words indistinct]. This young man did not give a very friendly greeting but he had a reason. He is a student at Warsaw University, and during his leisure time he used to do some printing, illegally of course.

When the Warsaw Civil Militia officials entered the house this morning they found pots of printing ink in parcels sent from France, printing screens and blocks, and a packet of printed material ready for distribution. Some of these leaflets were found on 13 May in the Warszawa steelplant among other places. They called for active resistance against the ruling power and gave advice on how to conduct protest action. Mr Roland, 27, is a student in the geographical faculty; he had been previously known as an active member of both illegal student organizations and the KSS-KOR.

MILITIAMEN'S GRAVES DESECRATED IN OLSZTYN

LD190854 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2025 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Last night at the communal cemetery in Olsztyn unknown culprits desecrated 40 graves, including the mausoleum of the meritorious functionaries of the Citizens' Militia and the security service.

An energetic investigation is being conducted.

PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES ZIMBABWE MINISTER

AU181826 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Bucharest, 18 May (AGERPRES) -- Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet received on May 18 Daniel Ngoba Ngwenya, minister of roads and road transports of the Republic of Zimbabwe, now paying a visit to Romania.

In keeping with the understandings covenanted during the top-level meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Canaan Sodindo Banana and Robert Mugabe, analysis was made during the interview of the current stage of the relations of collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Zimbabwe, with emphasis on the fact that they witnesses steady development in domains of mutual interest. The wish was also expressed to further develop the bilateral economic cooperation, in transport included, for the benefit of both countries and peoples, of their progress and prosperity, of the cause of peace, understanding and cooperation among nations.

The same day, Daniel Ngoba Ngwenya had interviews with Ioan Avram, minister of machine-building industry, Vasile Bulucea, minister of transport and telecommunications, and with Dumitru Bejan, minister secretary of state at the ministry of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

OFFICIAL CONFERS WITH CYPRIOT PRESIDENT

AU181032 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Nicosia, 18 May (AGERPRES) -- An exchange of message took place in Nicosia between Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, and Spiros Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus, during the talk the president of Cyprus conducted with Vasile Vilcu, chairman of the RCP Central Auditing Commission, who represented the RCP at the AKEL congress.

The Romanian representative was also received by Ezekias Papaioanou, AKEL secretary general to whom he conveyed heartfelt congratulations, on his reelection to that office, from Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general.

During the meeting, the joint wish was expressed to take action for further strengthening and developing the relations of collaboration and solidarity between the RCP and the AKEL, to the benefit of the two parties, of the Romanian and Cypriot peoples, of the cause of international peace and collaboration.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SPECIAL IRAQI ENVOY

AU171618 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received Ahmad Husayn, special envoy of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and under secretary of foreign affairs. The meeting was attended by Comrade Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the foreign ministry, and Iraqi ambassador to Bucharest Diyab Muhammad Al-Alqawi.

The guest conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu a friendly message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn together with wishes for health and happiness, and wishes for new successes in building the comprehensively developed socialist society to the friendly Romanian people. He stressed that Iraq's president and the Iraqi people highly appreciate the foreign policy promoted by Romania and by President Nicolae Ceausescu, his constant positions and his initiatives aimed at constructively dealing with mankind's complex problems, and at reaching a political settlement in the Middle East situation.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expresses thanks for the message and for the feelings expressed, and he in turn conveyed best wishes for personal health and happiness to the Iraqi head of state, and for prosperity, peace and successful independent development of the friendly Iraqi people.

The sides expressed satisfaction with the good Romanian-Iraqi relations and with their continuous mutually advantageous development.

In this context they highlighted opportunities for further developing production-sharing and cooperation, for increasing and diversifying commercial exchanges between Romania and Iraq, and for generally expanding bilateral cooperation for the benefit of both countries and peoples and the cause of peace, detente, independent development and international cooperation.

The sides also discussed aspects of the current international situation, especially developments in the Middle East, and stressed the need for further consistent efforts to achieve a general and peaceful settlement in that area of the world. President Nicolae Ceausescu reasserted Romania's position calling for an end to the confrontation between Iraq and Iran and for resolving the differences between the two countries through peaceful means and negotiations.

The meeting took place in a cordial atmosphere.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT EGYPT IN LATE MAY

AU180706 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0400 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Romanian Foreign Minister Comrade Stefan Andrei will pay an official visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt in the last part of May, at the invitation of Egyptian Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN-YUGOSLAV HYDROTECHNICAL TALKS -- A meeting took place at Vrsac, the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, between Ion Iliescu, chairman of the National Water Council, and chairman for Yugoslavia of the Romanian-Yugoslav Hydrotechnical Commission, (Horvath Sandor). They analyzed the actions of the water husbanding bodies in the two countries for the carrying through of the provisions of the Romanian-Yugoslav hydrotechnical convention. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 14 May 82 AU]

CEMA MEETING IN BUCHAREST -- Over May 11-14 Bucharest hosted the 43rd meeting of the CEMA standing commission for collaboration in the field of geology. There participated delegations from CEMA-member countries -- Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, the GDR, Poland, Romania, Hungary, USSR as well as a delegation of Yugoslavia. A delegation of the Democratic Yemen participated as observed. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1735 GMT 15 May 82 AU]

OIL SHALES EXPLOITATION -- Bucharest, 15 May (AGERPRES) -- Oil shales are currently given special attention in Romania which ranks the eighth in the world in point of oil shales reserves. These reserves are capitalized under the programme for the insurance of the country's energy self-sufficiency in this decade. The first reserves started being exploited in the Anina mountains where a large mine was recently opened to supply the boilers of the thermo-electric station under construction there with 30,000 to 40,000 tons of oil shales per day. Oil shales extraction is estimated to stand at more than 12 million tons a year. Modern technology is being used in the exploitation operations under way. An origianl method allows for the extraction of shale oil from which diesel oil, petroleum, gasoline, paraffin and phenolic waters are obtained. Experiments conducted in a pilot station at the metallurgical research institute in Bucharest opened promising prospects to the extraction of alumina from the ash dump near thermo-electric plants and the utilization of these raw materials for the manufacture of building materials or amendments in agriculture. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 15 May 82 AU]

REPORTAGE ON BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA CONGRESS

Congress Opens 18 May

LD182142 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0930 GMT 18 May 82

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 18 May (TANJUG) -- The work of the Eighth Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Congress began today in the Great Hall of the Skenderija Center with the singing of the Internationale. The congress was opened by Nikola Stojanovic, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee. He greeted the delegation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium led by Presidium member Dusan Alimpic. The delegation also comprises LCY Cnetral Committee members Mijat Sukovic and Vesela Gogova. Stojanovic also greeted the delegations of the republican League of Communists central and provincial committees and the delegates and guests.

Forty-five delegates were elected to the working presidium, whereupon, the first chairman, Hamdija Pozderac, proposed the congress agenda. The congress adopted its standing orders and elected the working bodies: the Secretariat; the Verification, Candidate and Electoral Commission; a commission to prepare the resolution on the tasks of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists in the struggle to further develop socialist self-management; a commission for changes and additions to the statute; a commission for petitions and grievances; and the Editorial Commission.

After the elections Hamdija Pozderac gave the floor to Nikola Stojanovic who read the report "Tasks of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists in the Further Development of Socialist Self-Management and in the Implementation of a Dynamic and Harmonious Economic Growth."

The delegates and the guests of the Eighth Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Congress were greeted on behalf of the LCY Central Committee by Dusan Alimpic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

The significant results and the balance sheet of the rich activity of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists mentioned and stressed both in the report [of the Bosnia Central Committee] and the report [referat] [submitted by Stojanovic] Alimpic went on to say, are a great contribution to the activity of the LCY during the intercongress period during which socialist self-management asserted itself and continued to develop as a comprehensive social system securing the material, political and cultural development and progress for all our nations and nationalities.

In addition to good results there were also some serious disruptions in economic developments, Alimpic went on to say, adding that etatist tendencies and the shutting in of the market had intensified, that with the counterrevolution in Kosovo an attack had been made on the achievements of our revolution and on the territorial integrity of the SFRY and that there had been a breakthrough of nationalism and Albanian irredentism and the consolidation of all other nationalisms. This is a big lesson for us all, stressed Dusan Alimpic, stressing that the tasks in the struggle against counterrevolution to remove all the causes and consequences of its penetration, of nationalism and of other foreign ideologies which are alien to us require the strengthening of the awareness and the ability of each League of Communists organization and leadership and the strengthening of our overall readiness to protect the achievements of our revolution in any complex situation in which we can find ourselves.

The League of Communists can fulfill its role as the leading ideopolitical, moving and cohesion force only within the political system of socialist self-management, the delegate system and associated labor.

The dynamic development of socialist self-management socioeconomic relations and the unceasing desire of the League of Communists essentially to influence and encourage the development of direct socialist democracy require, said Alimpic, a deepening of democratic relations in the League of Communists, development of creative initiative of League of Communists members and organizations and a constant development of the methods and forms of building ideopolitical stands as the essential conditions for the further democratization of sociopolitical relations throughout our society. The continuity of our revolution requires the more mobile activity of conscious forces of our society in fully incorporating youngpeople in the process of social self-management and for their productive employment.

The activity in elaborating the system of extended reproduction must count with income as being the result of current work and of the management of past work which should be reflected in the personal income of the workers because this is the only way to do away with the status of the workers as hired laborers and the way which will take them certainly to the most vital social function: extended social reproduction. This is why, Alimpic went on to say, the League of Communists and other socialist forces must be ready even for conflicts when what is involved is the quest for solutions to overcome the accumulated contradictions, and be ready for resistance and for the inertia of old concepts and behavior. The conflict in itself is meaningless unless, unlike what happened in the past, it produces creative solutions. The League of Communists will fulfill its leading role mainly depending on whether, together with other organized socialist forces, it will be capable of providing straight answers and solutions in keeping with the objective (?requirements) of the further development of production forces and of socialist self-management production socioeconomic relations.

A more even deployment of production forces of society in our country is a foundation not only of the equality of our nations and nationalities but of the spread of genuine socialist self-management production relations and a condition in which socialist self-management relations can display their advantages over the antagonistic (?systems) of production in which the working class has been deprived of its rights.

The unity of the nations and nationalities is not merely in the national and political interest of each nation and nationality but in the political, social and material interest of every working man, Dusan Alimpic went on to stress, adding that the all-round joining together of the nations and nationalities is a precondition for realizing the social development and material progress of the working class and working people and of all the nations and nationalities.

Experience teaches us that the unity of the LCY can only be firm if it develops and strengthens constantly as something which is of the working class -- revolutionary, dynamic and creative -- and if it is built and developed through action.

On the long path we have covered there have been difficulties and hold-ups, economic and political blockades, obstacles and problems created for us by others and mistakes which we made ourselves, said Dusan Alimpic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in conclusion. There have been periods when we have been isolated, when we were alone, but we have always had a firm link with and support from our own people and working class and from this link we have always drawn the strength to resist all temptations and to overcome all difficulties. It was precisely in this struggle that we found our path of socialist self-management and nonaligned policy and made a powerful entry into the world. It was from this struggle that we emerged stronger and firmer. Our party was able to do this because it was always present in the struggle against the class enemy and within its ranks it was tempered in the incessant struggle against various opportunists, sectarians, nationalists, hesitators and factionalists and for the revolutionary strength and the steadiness of communists.

The complexity and gravity of the situation we are in and the trust of the working class and working people demand that the League of Communists should be up to its tasks and historic responsibility which we can only achieve in practice and action and the struggle for unity. This is the measure of the revolutionary strength and capability of our party and every communist, said Dusan Alimpic, greeting the Eighth Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Congress on behalf of the LCY Central Committee.

Brigic Gives Commission Report

LD182040 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1019 GMT 18 May 82

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 18 May (TANJUG) -- In this intercongress period, the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina has confirmed in practice the continuity of its vanguard activity and has shown its ability to carry out its leading role in social development in new and complex conditions, said Ivan Brigic when submitting the opening report at the session of the Commission for Ideological, Political and Action Building of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina as the revolutionary organization of the working class.

Brigic said that a critical attitude toward social practice and the search for a democratic self-management means of improving it have been the basic characteristics of our activity; this has contributed to the League of Communists being more concerned with the real and vital problems of the working people and citizens. Thanks to this work the standing of the League of Communists has been enhanced and there are more and more people who are not [words indistinct] participating in the realization of the League of Communists' policy.

Of course, weaknesses and inconsistencies in the organizations of the League of Communists have been apparent during this period. In particular, the League of Communists has had to constantly and persistently struggle against the forum method of work and the bureaucratization of the party and for the initiative and greater involvement of every organization and member of the League of Communists.

In his comprehensive report Ivo Brigic particularly spoke about the need for more thorough ideopolitical work in the League of Communists, especially in today's very complex international and internal circumstances.

The struggle for the further development of socialist self-management in the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina has always presupposed and included an organized and democratic ideological struggle against all antisocialist and antiself-management tendencies and their bearers. There has never been any equivocation in this respect, regardless of attempts to show the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists activity in the ideological struggle as a so-called "firm hand." We have not allowed, Brigic stressed, any scope for activity by the oppositon forces, whose goal was and is to undermine the political foundations of our system and the gains of our revolution, particularly the brotherhood, unity and togetherness of the Muslims, Serbs, Croats and members of the other nations and nationalities in Bosnia-Hercegovina. In this we have had and still enjoy the huge support of the working people and citizens of our republic.

Because many weaknesses today are concealed behind the familiar phrase "objective circumstances" the commission paid a great deal of attention in its discussions to the importance of responsibility as an element of democratic centralism. The phenomena of verbalism, the easy way out policy and other similar manifestations in the activity of this republic's League of Communists were highlighted.

Stojanovic Presents Report

LD181600 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0719 GMT 18 May 82

[Report by Nikola Stojanovic, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee, on 18 May at Eighth League of Communists Congress in Sarajevo]

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 18 May (TANJUG) -- The historic significance of the Eighth Congress of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina will be the setting forth of tasks for the ensuing development stage founded on Titoism, which guided us and which will guide us in all future activities. This was stressed at the beginning of the report by Nikola Stojanovic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina entitled: "Tasks of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina in the Further Development of Socialist Self-Management and in the Implementation of Dynamic and Harmonious Economic Growth" which he submitted today at the first plenary session of the Eighth Congress of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

The League of Communists, which heads organized socialist forces, operated during the past period under conditions of complex international relations, an intensified arms race, and turmoil and crises which shook international relations. There existed and there continues to exist numerous threats to world peace. Tendencies of disuniting the Nonaligned Movement and of provoking armed conflicts between nonaligned members are manifest. Economic and political monopolies are trying to acquire new strongholds and in this context are taking advantage of both the energy and monetary crises. In these general conditions, the president of the League of Communists Central Committee of Bosnia-Hercegovina stressed, our development during the past period was also accompanied by rather complex internal problems, contradictions and many subjective shortcomings.

Stojanovic then stressed that during this period we came face to face with the crude onslaught of the counterrevolution in Kosovo -- based on Albanian nationalism and irredentism -- directed against the basic achievements of our revolution.

These and other difficulties in our development, said Stojanovic, were used by opponents and opposition enemy forces for their activity. By and large their activity was based on attempts to sow doubts in socialist self-management and undermine the brotherhood, unity and equality of our nations' nationalities. They thought that the time was very suitable, assessed Stojanovic, to establish more intensive links with fascist and Cominform emigres and other reactionary circles outside our country.

All of this imposed the need for a more intensive ideopolitical activity of organized socialist forces, especially of the League of Communists, to recognize and frustrate every aspect of antiself-management activity and behavior. The all-people's defense and social self-protection system, according to the evaluation made in the report, during this period successfully foiled the activity of enemy forces and continued to assert itself as a strong bulwark for protecting the revolution's achievements.

Continuing his report, the president of the League of Communists Central Committee of Bosnia-Hercegovina noted that despite all the difficulties in the socioeconomic development and contradictions in international relations in the past period we have attained major results in all areas of social life. This is especially evident in the significant achievements in the development of socialist self-management democracy and delegate decisionmaking. In the further consolidation of material and other conditions for an overall and more harmonious self-management socioeconomic development, in the realization of the initiative regarding the promotion of collective work and responsibility, in the socialization of all aspects of decisionmaking and in the consolidation of the responsibility of the institutions of our political system regarding their work.

The communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, the working class, our working people and citizens, stressed Stojanovic, can be proud of the major successes in all areas of social work and creative effort. They can be proud of their contribution to the consolidation of brotherhood, unity, equality and socialist togetherness of our nations and nationalities as the basic achievements of their struggle together and of the basic conditions for the building and consolidation of socialist Yugoslavia, created and developed on antifascist council of the national liberation of Yugoslavia, principles which were and have remained the foundation of our life together.

The basic characteristic of this period is the ideopolitical unity of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina which became strengthened during the struggle for the implementation of the decisions of the 11th LCY Congress and the 7th Congress of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

One of the major achievements in development is the increase in the level of employment which today amounts to about 20 percent or almost 900,000 workers. Since the seventh congress, Stojanovic said, the number of employed has increased by about 137,000 people. This is the result of the historic values of Bosnia-Hercegovina and is the best indicator that its economic and social transformation is being successfully continued. It is worth pointing out that the number of employees with high- and middle-range expert qualifications is almost twice that of the total number of employed workers in 1947. Today we have more highly skilled workers than the total number of workers employed by the entire industry of this republic in 1947.

There is a dynamic commodity and services export rate growth. The degree to which imports were covered by exports continued to grow during the past years and amounted to 74.2 percent last year.

It is particularly important that considerable resources and new industrial capacities are chanelled in the direction of underdeveloped municipalities in which either implementation of projects is underway or credits were approved for over 100 various development and investment ventures, which is bound to contribute to a more even development in the republic.

Noting that significant scientific and development institutions have been developed in the economy, especially in the manufacturing industry, which employs over 1,500 research workers and experts, Stojanovic made the assessment that increased investments into scientific and research capacities created the conditions in which one could rely even more on one's own scientific and technical-technological possibilities.

Having spoken at length about the development of agriculture, whose production grew at a rate which was twice as high in relation to the earlier plan period and which still contains very significant reserves, Stojanovic said that the implementation of the policy of building of infrastructure and standard social projects with the citizens' own resources and work has continued successfully. Since 1977 there have been over 1,000 self-financed undertakings in the republic. The self-financing resources during the past 10 years exceeded the sum of 10 billion dinars, and during the last 3 years of the medium-term plan over 5 billion dinars were collected through the system of self-contribution in Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Nikola Stojanovic went on, however, we are also witnesses of the fact that the socio-economic development unfolded against the background of exacerbated contradictions and problems engendered also by many subjective shortcomings. This entailed a higher rate of inflation and cost of living increase, tendencies of a drop in the rate of labor productivity growth, the increasing presence of elements of labor-extensive development, the enormcus extent of our indebtedness abroad and a lack of energy, raw materials and some consumer goods; recently it has also entailed a drop in living standards.

This has led increasingly to a weakened presence of economic criteria and of income motivation, and also to a growing number of administrative regulations in our economic life. The basic contradiction which acted as a brake on our development and produced many problems and delays is inherent in the degree of alienation of income and income-earning from the working class and working people.

The League of Communists, Stojanovic went on, did not have nor does it have any illusions that the long-term objectives and some complex socioeconomic questions can be implemented and resolved quickly and simply; nor does it make the mistake of thinking that this can be done without any greater efforts by socialist self-management subjective forces and by allowing the process to run by its own momentum in a haphazard way. The success of the League of Communists of Bosni-Hercegovina lies in the fact that -- the president of the Central Committee stated -- it has constantly ensured an active attitude toward socialist self-mangement, that it is guided by the knowledge that this is a very complex process, that it has sized up practically the individual questions of the development of self-management, and that it has mobilized all subjective forces to gradually change their practice.

Having made the assessment that more favorable conditions and a greater degree of coordination between the resources for personal and joint expenditure of the workers and income trends have been created, Stojanovic said that in a great number of organizations of associated labor there is a constantly manifested tendency to improve the relationship to the advantage of the resources set aside for extending the material basis and the reserve resources. This shows that the working people, especially in production, have generally acted in keeping with the policy and tasks of economic stabilization.

Having made the evaluation that our working people and citizens, despite all difficulties and in a complex situation, are filled with optimism and faith in the future, Stojanovic warned that we must not forget that the eyes of the public are directed on the League of Communists. Not, he said, because they expect the communists alone to bear the brunt of the struggle for economic stabilization but because there are justified great expectations and conviction that it will be precisely the communists, in these complex conditions, too, who by personal example will show how to fight for self-management and economic stabilization.

Experience tells us, Stojanovic went on, that stabilization measures are not simple. Self-denial is also required in one's life. In this context, however, there comes to the fore a political and class question which is contained in the demand that the burden of stabilization, viewed form the point of view of the distribution of income, must be distributed more evenly and socially more purposefully among all aspects of expenditure, taking into account especially the position of the working class and those workers and their families who, objectively speaking, are most threatened materially. In this way, among other things, we shall encourage productive work and creative effort and protect those sections of the population whose living standards are objectively under the greatest threat.

The dynamic growth rate of social products, the necessary conditions for a high quality and harmonious consolidation of the material basis both of the overall social progress and of the more efficient reduction of the differences in the republic's economic development in relation to Yugoslavia must, in the nature of things, continue to be the significant results of creating new workplaces. [sentence as received] On the other hand, both young unemployed people and skilled expert workers cannot "wait" because the investments enabling these people to be educated and trained have already been made. If they do not become part of the production process or if this happens with considerable delay, the effort and the resources which have been invested are either to a great extent unused or have been completely wasted.

Stanovic stressed that this is why all untapped opportunities must be activated to a maximum extent and, with a rational and economically efficient combination of production and development factors, conditions must be created for intensified employment of skilled and expert workers of all vocations, especially in material production and in the services sector.

Stojanovic then spoke in detail about the need for the republic's harmonious development, something which will have to be one of the directions of future League of Communists' activity. He said that not insignificant disproportions are still present, both in the territorial development and in the structure of the economy, and that their impact is constantly felt on the persistence of both the existing and the emerging contradictions and ideopolitical, economic and social problems which, basically speaking, must be resolved through self-management agreement-seeking, strong political support and affirmation of joint interests and objectives which ensure the material development of Bosnia and Hercegovina.

Stojanovic placed the need for more rapid development of the underdeveloped republics and of the province of Kosovo in Yugoslavia among such joint interests, stressing that this joint interest of both the developed and underdeveloped areas is an essential component of the economic and political equality of all nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia. We remain ready to contribute to and devise all of the necessary solutions to serve this policy, in keeping with the substance of our socialist self-management community. We shall also be consistent in preserving the substance of this principle upon which, in our deep conviction, our socialist togetherness is based to a very significant extent, Stojanovic said, stressing that successful development for everyone would be unthinkable without joint policy and everyone's support for the development of the underdeveloped republics and the province of Kosovo in their conditions of inherited contradictions and economic backwardness.

The report particularly refers to the discussions that were held recently concerning manifestations and tendencies of encapsulation, in which context the evaluation was made that this is the basis for the emergence of many negative trends in our economy and society. Stojanovic said that there is also the thesis that the breaking up of the unified Yugoslav market and the development of the so-called national economies is the key reason for the present economic difficulties and growth of nationalism.

There is no doubt that there are also manifestations and tendencies of encapsulation in our republic, as indeed there are everywhere in our country, but a superficial consideration of these manifestations and relations on the Yugoslav market cannot be accepted. Not infrequently blanket assessments are made which are not supported by appropriate analysis, while some criticism of this situation cannot be understood differently than as being an open political pressure to return to state centralism. Some conclusions and demands, inherent in the criticism of the manifestations and tendencies of encapsulation, openly place a question mark against the very foundations of the socioeconomic system.

We are also confronted by claims that it is impossible to efficiently implement the socioeconomic development in which basic organizations of associated labor are the fundamental form of organization of associated labor. The position of the republics and provinces in our socioeconomic and political system and their role in questions as essential as their responsibility for their own economic development and their responsibility for the development of self-management processes of links within Yugoslavia and links with the world outside is being attacked.

The president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina stressed that the League of Communists must resolutely reject all of these and similar blanket assessments and demands which are questioning our socialist self-management political system. It must also be clearly stated that objectively speaking autarchy is not imminent in basic organizations of associated labor, communes, socialist republics and autonomous provinces, or indeed in socialist self-management as a system of social relations.

As we all know and feel, however, there is autarchy. It is not an expression -- or is the expression least of all -- said Stojanovic, of subjective orientation, but is as a process based on concrete disagreements and contradictions, and especially on the general conditions governing economic operations in which organizations of associated labor work. If manifestations and tendencies of encapsulation do occur in practice, and there is truly a great deal of it, weare obliged to carry out a serious Marxist analysis of socioeconomic conditions which, objectively speaking, entail such manifestations and do so at all levels of social organization, proceeding primarily from the basic production relationship and need that the League of Communists should not be only an interpreter of these manifestations but should make an active contribution to the changing of the conditions which make such awareness and conduct possible.

In analyzing in greater detail the conditions which enable the manifestation of encapsulation, the report says that the real answer to encapsulation tendencies must also be based on the critique of the conditions in which organizations of associated labor operate.

It is obvious, the report continues, that our market still does not operate adequately enough in keeping with economic laws and that, as a result, economic criteria are neglected. This is why both relations in primary distribution and relations between individual branches and organizations are in many respects uneconomical and distorted by many administrative interventions and arbitrations.

Citing the fact that the disparities in prices are greater today than they were at the time of the economic reform in 1965, Nikola Stojanovi expressed the view that the tendencies toward isolation are a consequence and not the cause of this situation, as is the case with high inflation. This deforms relations in society and thus strengthens the tendencies toward isolation. The same situation exists in trade exchange with foreign countries and the methods of procuring and using foreign exchange means. This assessment of autarchy is, at the same time, a reply to the question of how certain individuals in economic life are able to derive economic advantage from the autarchical developmental orientation. In fact, he stressed, autarchy is born of the existing bureaucratism. We are talking here about positions which are defended and maintained in administrative relations, while working people in the organizations of associated labor, and economic criteria do not have the proper role in earning income and realizing development.

Stojanovic went on to bring attention to the exclusively individual and particular interest which does not take into account the common interest of the togetherness of Yugoslavia as something which favors the growth of nationalism, particularism and hegemonism. Much is made of the narrow interest and the conception that this is precisely the correct criterion for judging whether a particular solution is good or not. In this connection, he submitted the view that these phenomena cannot be linked exclusively to the activity of what remains of the defeated class enemy but that they are also arising within the League of Communists itself.

These phenomena, he said, can only be overcome decisively if we all turn our attention to our own development and to strengthening our own responsibility for finding, on self-management bases, joint solutions in the federation which, proceeding from the diverse interests, problems and circumstances, will open up avenues for finding the common interest and solution which will express the optimum combination of the individual, mutual and general interest. It is not easy to guarantee this, but in our circumstances this is the only path that we must all consistently follow in Yugoslavia.

In analyzing these phenomena and reaching decisions on them, Stojanovic went on, we, as communists, must never lose sight of the fact that apologies, particularly under the guise of science and politics, are very harmful and dangerous. Likewise, one's own nationalism or republicanism is just as dangerous as any other, as they all lead, objectively speaking, to the same thing.

In the recent past, the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee president recalled, there has been more and more discussion of certain solutions within the system and certain measures of economic policy. They should be further developed and directed, particularly toward the question of how to carry out the present agreed solutions, toward the question of why there are departures from them and toward the question of what changes should perhaps be made to bring them further into line with the consistent implementation of the Constitution and the law on associated labor and toward the creation of conditions for socialist self-management togetherness to gain strength in Yugoslavia on these bases.

Stojanovic also spoke about the concrete struggle waged by the League of Communists of this republic in the past period against technocratism, bureaucratism, voluntarism and falsely liberalistic and dogmatic conceptions and ideas. Among other things he said the following:

The situation is such that the League of Communists must turn even more resolutely toward self-management, perceive the new issues and problems in its development and the social contradictions and resistances within it, find answers to them and react in a democratic manner. At the same time all this demands the constant building up of the internal fabric of the League of Communists so that it should respond to its social task in any situation and in every environment, leading even more successfully, in the ideological and political sense, the development of the political and economic system of socialist self-management democracy.

Going on to talk about the most pressing tasks facing this republic's communists in the coming period, the president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committe laid particular stress on the struggle against all forms of nationalism.

Our experience has shown that whenever the working class is not involved in solving the important problems of life and work, national phenomena have been taken to the absolute, outside the dominant process of self-management; or whenever criticism and self-criticism are lacking various hostile opposition forces appear more daringly on the political scene. The counterrevolutionary hostile actions in Kosovo, however much they might have constituted a severe blow to our community, were at the same time, according to Stojanovic, a warning, just as the so-called mass movement and false liberalism in our society were warnings. The LCY and the republican and provincial leagues of communists have settled scores with all of these.

During this entire period, Stojanovic recalled, the League of Communists unmasked the hostile actions of Albanian nationalists and irredentists in Kosovo and pointed to their antiself-management and anti-Yugoslav character, actions directed against all the gains of the socialist revolution and by this very fact against the integrity and independence of our community. The counterrevolutionary activity of the Albanian nationalists and irredentists is seen, as indeed it was, as an attack on our country and an attempt to threaten the freedom and self-management togetherness of our fraternal nations and nationalities.

In this connection we must state that the counterrevolutionary actions in Kosovo, but not only these actions of course, deepened Serbian, Muslim and Croatian nationalism in Bosnia-Hercegovina, that individuals and groups suggested revenge and that they equate the entire Albanian population with the groups of nationalists and irredentists in Kosovo. At several of its sessions the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee discussed this and put forward its views and the League of Communists organizations successfully revealed these and similar tendencies and phenomena.

The report also points to the dangers from the more brazen manifestations of clerical-nationalism in all confessions [konfesiya] aimed at disrupting our common life which is built on the principles of the brotherhood, unity and togetherness of our peoples.

In this context the observation is made that liberalism, bureaucratism and nationalism feed on the remnants of centralism and also on the failure of certain communists, who stand for the so-called principles of some allegedly corrected democracy in our society, to keep things in perspective. In this way these communists are, in fact, expressing resistance to self-management and are aiming to revise our overall political relations, especially in the sphere of the equality of our socialist republics and provinces. Certain bureaucrats, nationalists, dogmatists and anarcho-liberals have sought, and, in some cases have found, support in some organizations of the League of Communists. Even though we know this resistance and the forms in which it is manifested, Stojanovic said, in some sectors of science, culture and particularly publishing and information media in Yugoslavia, it is clear that not only is there not always united action in reacting to these issues and phenomena but also that there are sometimes serious ideological differences in the way in which they are perceived and in which they might be incapacitated in a concrete manner.

Concluding his report by pointing to the unacceptable nature of the thesis of a so-called defensive or offensive nationalism, Nikola Stojanovic stressed that dogmatic-bureaucratic, unitarist and nationalist forces have always sought and will continue to seek scope for distorting the ideology and policy of the League of Communists regarding the national question and for giving rise to confusion and confrontation over the conception and implementation of our policy in the area of national relations. For this reason it is necessary, Nikola Stojanovic, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee, stressed in his report to the Eighth Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Congress, to develop continually the awareness that only the development of socialist self-management, the constant strengthening of socioeconomic socialist self-management relations, the association of labor and means, and the struggle for economic and political equality for the nations, republics and provinces can ensure the unity of the Yugoslav working class and everything that all the nations want and can contribute toward through the further and more complete enrichment of national relations, brotherhood, harmony, equality and socialist togetherness.

MACEDONIAN VETERANS DISCUSS KOSOVO EVENTS

LD181656 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1102 GMT 18 May 82

[Excerpts] Skopje, 18 May (TANJUG) -- In the last 4 years the Federation of Veterans' Associations (Subnor) of Macedonia, together with other organized socialist forces, has been actively involved in solving problems of economic stabilization, continuing to carry out the basic orientations of the economic and social system, strengthening all-people's defense and social self-protection, promoting protection for veterans and invalids and resolving many issues of direct interest to working people and citizens. In this period the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia parted with great grief and mourning from their best loved son, Comrade Tito, under whose leadership the most glorious pages of our history were written. This was stated by Mice Dimevski, president of the Macedonian SUBNOR Republican Committee at the sixth assembly of this organization held in Skopje today.

Mice Dimevski also referred to some negative phenomena in society, such as tendencies toward regional isolationism and autarchic development, which lead to isolationism in the Yugoslav market, as well as the ending of economically rational trends in reproduction. More attention must be devoted to this question in the veterans' organization's future work, for on it depends the future path of our revolution, Dimevski warned.

He pointed out that certain difficulties in our economic development have led to various negative phenomena: the violation of legal and self-management norms; various speculative tendencies; instances of bribery and corruption; irregularities in employing people; various aspects of socially unjustifiable social differences and so forth. Until the struggle against these phenomena is sufficiently organized [word indistinct] not only will there be dissatisfaction among working people, but there will also be room for various instances of demagogy and hostile activity through the emergence of lack of confidence in our economic and political system and in its ability to solve certain problems with which we are confronted at the present stage of our development.

This was recently felt by the whole of our Yugoslav community through the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo and other parts of the country, in which there was a very organized and synchronized approach in collaboration with nationalistic and irredentist elements in Kosovo, with wholehearted support and help from the leadership of neighboring Albania and nationalistic elements among Albanian emigre circles in various countries in Europe. But they overlooked the gains of our revolution, and this was the great cohesive force of our unity in the face of which much stronger enemies have been defeated, Mice Dimevski emphasized.

However, the enemy, was not defeated. As a result of insufficient vigilance for a long period he succeeded in carrying out the nationalistic indoctrination of a certain part of the young people of Albanian nationality. Because of this our activities must continue, not only in identifying nationalistic elements and exposing the essence of this nationalism, but through a series of organized measures in favor of the correct Marxist education and orientation of young people, a firm basis for which is represented by the LCY Central Committee platform on events in Kosovo, said Mice Dimevski, emphasizing once again the importance of organizing the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

Referring to activities in the coming period, Mice Dimevski emphasized the need to continue to deepen equality and brotherhood and unity between our nations and nationalities, resolutely opposing all phenomena and tendencies which lead to the weakening of this unity, community and independence of our socialist self-management community, for this is our revolutionary duty.

Speaking about the Macedonian veterans' organization's international cooperation, Mice Dimevski said that this cooperation could not be carried out with neighboring Albania because of the hostile attitude of its leadership in relation to Yugoslavia and the rejection of any kind of political cooperation. Nor did conditions exist for broader cooperation between the veterans' organizations of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, because of the denial of the rights of the Macedonian national minority living in Pirin, Macedonia and the falsification of the historic and cultural past of the Macedonian people, the denial of its origin, behind which territorial claims lie, and the falsification of the national liberation war and the revolution of our nations and nationalities.

Contacts have been established in recent years with neighboring Greece and there is a disposition of both sides for various forms of cooperation which contributes to the broader promotion of relations with this country. Dimevski said, however, certain public statements by most responsible people in neighboring Greece recently have not helped the development of good-neighborly relations.

SUNDIC TAKES EXCEPTION TO SOVIET VE COMMENTS

AU141648 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 14 May 8

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] A few days ago, on 9 May to be precise, the world marked the 37th anniversary of the victory over fascism.

Remembering the 37th anniversary of the full liberation of Yugoslavia, we cannot this time bypass a fact which forces us to refer to some ambiguities we have read in the Soviet press on the contribution of other countries and their armies to the victory over fascism. The statements were made unfortunately by living contemporaries and participants in the Great Fatherland War, in contrast to the assessments of many who no longer are alive.

We unreservedly agree that the Red Army played a decisive role in World War II and that the Soviet Union's contribution to the victory over fascism is immeasurable. It is not right, however, when one talks only about oneself and about others in aggregate, among which Yugoslavia is merely mentioned. The Red Army role, well-known and recognized, does not lose anything in its significance if the whole truth is said about the others, for instance about the contributions of the armies of Great Britain, the United States and Yugoslavia.

After all, Great Britain entered the war against fascist Germany before the Soviet Union did. The United States entered it only after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. In Yugoslavia, the uprising began at the same time as fascist Germany's attack on the Soviet Union. The armed struggle by Tito's army was gaining full sway precisely when the Soviet Union went through its gravest difficulties and the German armies were in the suburbs of Moscow, Leningrad and Stalingrad. The Western allies, although they did not have it easy themselves, were sending aid to the Soviet Union under great risk. After all, the German armies were not only numerous and strong on the Eastern Front, but on other fronts, too, in Europe, Africa and the Pacific.

Historians and soldiers know -- it is another matter that they do not always strive for the truth -- how many fascist divisions were engaged throughout the war in fighting against the Yugoslav National Liberation Army. Had the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and Tito waited for an opportune time for the fight, as other did, our contribution to the victory over fascism would equal zero.

When the 20th anniversary of the victory over fascism mas marked in 1965, Marshal Rodion Malinovskiy, then USSR defense minister, stated in an interview for Yugoslav radio and television the following, among other things: The struggle of the Yugoslav National Liberation Army under the leadership of the Communist Party and Comrade Tito will be forever written with golden letters in the history of liberation wars.

It is not clear to us how and when this truthful assessment of Yugoslavia's contribution to the victory over fascism could have vanished in the past 17 years, or how it is possible that a truth is changed and subordinated to political requirements and falsified.

We regret we are forced to say this, but such an attitude toward the share of the Yugoslav National Liberation Army in World War II is extremely improper and unprincipled.